THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 37. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TRAIN ON THE TRACK.

Meeting at the Musical Fund Hall Last Night.

American Nationality First, and Irish Nationality Afterwards.

Cheers for the "Head Centre of Constitutional Liberty," Andrew Johnson.

A Large Audience Assembled at the Hall.

The "Train" About Twenty Minutes Behind Time.

Immense Applause on His Entrance.

Speech of Hon. John Hogan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

At the Musical Fund Hall, last evening, the following speech was made by Hon. John Hogan, in which that gentleman introduced George Francis Train to the audience:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very much gratified to have an opportunity of meeting you to-night, and presiding over this meeting. We come together here to night for a two-fold purpose. We meet to enjoy an intellectual treat. You know through whom that treat is to be communicated, and what you have come to enjoy, you will enjoy. But the purpose to be subserved is not so much your gratification by means of the intellectual treat to be imparted to you, as that, through this medium, you may secure something more desirable even than eloquence, more beneficial than intellectual attainments—and that is money. Now you have contributed your money and come here in order to this enjoyment. What is that money for? Well, you all know, my brethren. For off yonder, over the briny deep, there rests in mid ocean a little isle oppressed by men for many centuries, who have no rights there, who have no authority there but that is usurped. And when men have sought to rid it of these spoilers, and sought there to assert the independence of their yoke, they have been seized with the grasp of power, and in a felon's cell incarcerated, because they dared to wish that Ireland might be free. (Cheers.) You come here to-night to commiserate their condition, for these men loved Ireland more than even their own wives or children, and they sacrificed everything for Ireland's prospects and Ireland's hopes; and will you—will you, for whom they labored, for the elevation of whose people they toiled—can you, dare you, should you see these wives and these little children deprived of food, and raiment, and houses, and friends, when you in this land of liberty can pile up to them your aid? (No! no!) You wouldn't do it. No, is it in the heart of an Irishman to-day? Yea, his last dollar would be given rather than they should suffer. But that England which has oppressed Ireland, who has incarcerated these men, deprived them of their liberties and hopes, that England who could contribute its millions to free another race, but has not a penny for suffering Ireland, and are unwilling that these men should have any aid from home, when the ladies of Dublin sought to get up an entertainment of a musical character. For the benefit of the families of these incarcerated prisoners, England, I say, deprived these starving women and children of this aid. England has no power here. (That is so. Cheers.) She cannot stop us in any way in trying to aid these poor suffering people; and the liberality of these Irish-American mechanics will be poured out for the relief of the distressed, and of those that are incarcerated. Now, my fellow-citizens, we want to give you your full money's worth that you have contributed of pleasure; and therefore I have the honor of introducing to you, as the orator of the evening, George Francis Train.

TRAIN'S SPEECH.

Amidst tumultous cheering Mr. Train spoke as follows:—The Irish are a generous people. You are so kind hearted that I am sure you will oblige me by allowing me to pass that applause over to Ireland to cheer her on. (Cheers.) I believe you are true to those who are true to you, that you like those who like you, and that is all there is of life. (That is so.) The Irish like me and I like the Irish. (Cheers.) But for twenty years, when you know there broke out in New England a disease which was so contagious in the land, called "nigger on the brain," I ten years later caught a disease which has never left me, but which I fear is not very contagious, I am sorry to say, known as "Irishman on the brain." (Cheers.)

For I am thoroughly devoted to your cause, and have done what I could to preserve an Irish nationality. You have just listened to the most eloquent Irishman in this country: he is Irish all over. (Cheers.) He was one of the few men who dared to stand up for you in this late Congress, demanding that the Irish prisoners in Ireland should be at once released. (Cheers.) I refer to Mr. John Hogan; you are well aware that some of these men are suffering. When I was telegraphed and asked if I would speak to-night I said yes; but I thought it too late to fill a house. Only twenty-four hours! but I congratulate you on having so many here to-night.

When Mr. Hogan alluded to those Irishmen who wanted a musical entertainment in Dublin to alleviate their sufferings, it was the same idea I alluded to in my telegram:—"Yes, Erin E. Pluribus Unum, Erin Go Bragh, Down with English Despotism and up with Irish Nationality. 'Our Irish girls, they should be united—to a man,'" (Cheers.)

Three cheers for the Philadelphia Convention and Andrew Johnson, its prophet, or the head-centre of constitutional liberty. (Cheers.) You remember what was referred to as to the attempt in Dublin, when they tried to aid the wives of the prisoners.

It is only the other day, it seems to me, that I spoke to that great audience in the Academy of Music, when there were over 600 Fenian Head-Centres on the stage; and they say the Fenians have done nothing since then. They seem to have forgotten that they have frightened Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland into a common war, and they have been under arms ever since; for all we have no thought of going there. They seem to have forgotten that Canada has called out a hundred thousand volunteers; and still they are afraid of their country. The Fenian invasion of Canada has frightened it into a respect for Irish power in America.

I told you then that I was not a Fenian. What I wished to do was to set the Irish thinking in this country. I wanted them to understand that they represented seventeen millions of the Irish race. There were six millions of Irishmen here, half a million in Australia, half a million in Canada; there is a million in Scotland, two millions in England, and in this country from six to seven millions of the Celtic race; and in the name of the Irish of this country I propose a resolution for the platform for this Convention to morrow in these words:—*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves, our incomes, and our honor to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. (Cheers.)

All those in favor of these millions of Irish proposing that say aye. (Aye!) That was short, and to the point. But what I want is to get first in the country is American nationality, and when you have that you will soon have Irish nationality. (Cheers.)

The organization of the Fenian Brotherhood has done more to aid the Irish people than all the Saint Patrick and Hibernian Societies of the world. The Irish are no longer sneered at in this country. For a few years war and peace, through every newspaper of the country, has been teeming about the Irish, and it is thus that they have been enabled to get themselves thoroughly advertised. (Cheers.)

Now, then, regarding your hold in Ireland. England is shaking as with the palsy. They say the Fenian Brotherhood have done nothing! Why, they have brought down twenty of the largest banking firms of the country. I came over from England eight years ago, to survey the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. They all said I was wild in building a broad-guage railway. I remember, then, it was when I got my first £20,000. Since then over a hundred millions of dollars would have been spent in Pennsylvania if it had not been for the Fenian Brotherhood, and now over twenty of their best houses have failed, and Consols have gone down from 99 to 86—and even the Bank of England has suspended specie payment! Eh! they are on the eve of a revolution, started by the Fenian Brotherhood.

Notice what happened the other day. They asked that Hyde Park might be opened. The Ministry refused, and half a million of men tore down three sides of the Park; and it was only the other day the Ministry said, "Let them go in." "We are on our way," said the Fenian Brotherhood. (Cheers.) Yea, over the waters there came the startling announcement that ten barrels of gunpowder were discovered under the House of Parliament. (Cheers.) Yes, this revolution must come to England unless the Ministry do something; and that, too, in not less than ninety days. A revolution is on the people, and Irishmen are free. (Cheers.)

You can readily see that the people are roused. These reformers told the ministry that these injured men must be redressed; and there is no logic like the yell of proud defiance; even kings can understand this. (Cheers.) England to-day is the favorer of aristocracy. You know those terrible statistics, that where there is one rich man in England there are sixteen paupers. People with pauper grandmothers and pauper grandfathers, who married pauper wives, who have borne pauper children. There are one million four hundred thousand paupers in the country; sixty thousand drunkards die every year, and there are over six hundred thousand habitual drunkards in the country; one out of fourteen is born outside of wedlock, and six millions of white people have no vote at all; and yet these very Englishmen have the impudence, when these six millions have no votes, to ask the American people to give four millions of black people their votes. (Cheers.) There are only one million of voters in the country. The British Parliament represents so many acres of land, and so many black cattle, and the whole territory occupied by three hundred thousand people; and yet when in England, in Hyde Park, addressing an audience, I said something like this:—You have seventy millions expenses to pay, and that in English rates; but it goes into the hands of the people who call you the *mob*, as your fathers were called the *mob* by their fathers, and their grandfathers called your grandfathers the mob, and their sons will call your sons the mob after you. I told them the seventy-five millions did not enrich them—twenty-eight millions for the national debt. Have you any of the debt? No. How much to the army and navy? Twenty millions more—have you any interest or any sons in either? No. England was the pasturage for a proud aristocracy, and why are you rolling up such an enormous national debt? I asked you what right have you to monopolize the debt of the world (cheers), and I told them that we would have a debt one of these days that would make them ashamed of theirs. (Cheers.) When they spoke of our taxes I turned upon them and reminded them of Sidney Smith: you are taxed for everything which comes from abroad: from the rich ermine of the Judge to the rope that hangs the criminal, from the shroud on the coffin to the ribbon of the bride.

In fact, everything is taxed. (Cheers.) Now that is the weak spot in England. The rate of discount is ten per cent. in England, while in France it is only four per cent., and Ireland is to-day only biding her time. All we have to do is to keep up our organizations and pay in ten cents per week. How much is that? Only one glass of whisky. Keep up the organization. There is a gigantic power in it, and one of these days you will see the moral power of speaking with a million of votes in this country. One million of votes will give you a hundred members of Congress, and a hundred members of Congress will say, "Pay the *Alabama* claims!" (Cheers.)

Pay the hundred millions for destroying our ships upon the seas, and we will elect a Democratic Congress that will repeal the neutrality laws, and not try and fail, as did the radicals the other day. (Cheers.)

We want no wars with England. All we have to do is to do as England did, remain *strictly* neutral. Undoubtedly we did not want war. I wanted her to remain *strictly* neutral, and at Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, fit out fast sailing vessels. (Cheers.) I wanted no war in this Christian age. All I wanted was to remain *strictly* neutral, and put aboard these private vessels Parrott guns, revolvers, and man them with Irishmen, volunteers of the Fenian Brotherhood (cheers), and to send them out. But everything is going smooth. We are bound to win.

There is a man at Washington who is head and shoulders over every other man on this continent. He is an earnest man. He has been misunderstood. You know as well as I do, that he could not break the law on this neutrality question. You know as well as I do, that he was obliged to do what he did. But he did more, he offered them transportation home again. I think the President, perhaps, has been misled by his constitutional advisers about that question. If they were in earnest, why did they not advise him to issue a proclamation before it was so far gone? But no; they wanted to wait till the act was done, and then pounce on the whole of them. In less than three weeks this member was kicked out of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) I was surprised to hear any one censure him. Who was it, I ask, fifteen years ago, who stood by your people and defended you against the Know-Nothings? Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. (Cheers.) And yet he has been with the people and of the people, and is one of the people. I saw him on Saturday, and he told me to say, "That he had been in the past and should be in the future the friend of Irish nationality." (Cheers.) And yet he has been censured; and he has told us in his inaugural, "That all power came from the people, and he was of the people." Who was it that called Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner to account for talking of enfranchising the negro and disenfranchising the Irish? Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. (Cheers.) I say that when you do all you can to secure American nationality, and assist the President in carrying out his plan, you will find then you have time enough to secure Irish nationality.

There was no subject mentioned for my lecture, nothing, I believe, upon the bill. When I was written to, I had no subject given me whatever; and it has always been my custom to allow the audience to elect the subject. The Philadelphia Convention is here. Do you want me to draw the pith of that Convention, or talk about North, South, East, or West? (A voice, "No politics.") I tell you that this is my Convention. (A voice, "Tell us who to vote for, and who our friends really are.") I will tell you. Your friends are those who stand by you, those friends who have stood by you for twenty years. He is Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) He is the man that you must stand by in the coming contest. (Cheers.) The radicals could not be your friends. Who, I ask, burned down the convent? Who rode the Catholic priests on a rail? The radicals. (Groans.) Who have always called your people damned Irishmen? The radicals. And yet these men have the impudence to bring up a proposition for you, and to kill it in the Senate? (Cheers.) And therefore they are not your friends.

It is easy enough for you to be your own friends. You are a million of voters here; we want you to think for yourselves. I have often told my friends I don't belong to the dress circle. I am a delegate; I am a member of the pit. I find, in looking over the call, it says the people. It don't say we the politicians. Now then, your friends are yourselves—the people. You make yourselves known, and if you will refuse to go into the ranks of Andrew Johnson, then think for yourselves. You will all be a power in this nation, and will benefit and restore the shattered Union.

Therefore I would ask you to stand by those who stand by you. Have no faith in this new-found desire of the radicals to cater to the wish of the people. I went on to Washington early, where I see an organized body of men; I want to be there; I cannot resist the wish to go after it. I have distinctly laid down in my former lectures two or three points—That anything can go out with the tide—straws, deadwood, stinking fish, etc. It is only the strong fish which goes up the stream. It is only the live salmon that goes up the falls.

So in England I went against the aristocracy, who were trying to break us up. England has had this design long ago. She did so in India and in China, and has worked on the everlasting nigger question in this country. She sent missionaries North and South. George Thompson was sent into New England to get over the New England women, and the women would teach the children, and the children would do the work; and so it has been done in thirty years. It was done. We owe this war to England. She was at the bottom of it, and that because we are always toadying to Englishmen.

I have stated that Englishmen were ruled by two Halls—Exeter Hall and Free Trade. When Exeter Hall took a pinch of snuff we sneezed. This was the reason I proposed this proposition—a resolution which I propose to you. All our legislation comes from England. I put it in this way:—

Resolved, That free trade, pro-slavery, secession, Monroe doctrine, and Freedmen's Bureauism, were all links of the same political sausage, made out of the same English dogs. (Cheers and laughter.)

Therefore, I answer your question, sir. You are the friends of yourselves, and I stood upon the platform of the Fenian Brotherhood because it was the only American platform that I have ever seen in this country. (Cheers.) Now, then, you ask me to say something about the Convention.

Let me tell you it is going to be a success, and the greatest success the world has ever witnessed. (Cheers.) We come here with the same earnest spirit they had ninety years ago, when from the steps of Independence Hall an Irishman read the Declaration of Independence (cheers), and when nine Irishmen signed the immortal document. (Cheers.) We come here as earnest, dignified men, and say this country must and shall be preserved. (Cheers.) The Union must and shall be restored. (Cheers.) I told you the best Union men to-day are in the South. I say there is no reason why this nation should be crucified between two thieves, Charles Sumner, of the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens, of the House. (Cheers, hisses, and groans.)

Let me say to you that these men commenced twenty years ago on this platform. "The Union is a league with hell, and a compact with death." When I was in New England I fought the battle of the whole country. I told them man made his railways run east and west. The Almighty was His own topographical engineer, and He made the rivers run north and south: and what God put together let no secessionist and no abolitionist dare to put asunder. (Cheers.) Hence I have never yet been able to be a Democrat or a Republican, a Northerner or a Southerner. I am proud enough of being an American. (That is it. Cheers.) I think it is about time that philanthropy should be allowed to govern the whole nation.

Four years ago I went to Washington, and I challenged Wilson and Sumner to open debate before the people. When I got to Boston imagine my surprise, my astonishment, to see placarded everywhere, "No admittance, except on Nigger business." When I got into the streets I found people whispering and then people did not wish to be called disloyal. What is the distinction? Are you for the Union? They did not ask that question. What is the distinction? *Can you swallow a nigger whole?* No. Then you are a d—d secessionist. (Cheers.) And then of course I knocked the man down, and kicked him after he was down. I went around and was astonished. I went into Faneuil Hall—I supposed it belonged to the people—Sumner got up and made his speech, and then he challenged any one to confute his statements. I stepped up and said I should be very happy, as this was an open debate, to express my views. They knocked me down five or six times. They knocked me down and I surrendered to a policeman. At that time I was the most popular man in the country, and because I dared to have opinions, even in Boston, my native city, which I apologize to you for having been born in. (Cheers.) You well know that a man has no control over his birth-place; it is entirely controlled by the place your maternal ancestors may happen to be in—mine was in Boston. However, I got a hall and called around me my Irish boys of Boston.

Now, then, if you ask why I have accepted the Irish I will tell you. The Irish did not knock me down in Faneuil Hall; the Irish did not shoot at me in Dublin; the Irish did not try to bayonet me in Dubuque; they did not try to assassinate me nor arrest me in the city of St. Louis, although you will remember I unexpectedly found myself by a change of base over in Illinois, when it was considered a military necessity that I should not touch upon the cotton speculations of a certain Major-General. Well, when I got back to Boston I took the Music Hall, and I thanked God that I had got back to the old nigger State, and that I belonged to a nigger State. I then jammed Faneuil Hall full of nigger patriots, and nigger Otis and Adams and the nigger Washburne, and I found everything as black as the ace of spades. I said three cheers for the nigger barber—for the nigger Bunker Hill. Thank God, we have a nigger Union, a nigger South, and a nigger Star Spangled Banner, and a nigger Hail Columbia, and a nigger Yankee Doodle. (Cheers.) And I found that it was utterly impossible to make a speech without noticing the African. Not that I had anything against the African. I was his friend; I liked the nigger; I liked to see him brought from the barbarism of Africa to be a civilized being in this country. I told them that England introduced slavery here, and macadamized the Atlantic Ocean with the skulls of thousands more; that she had cursed us with African slavery, and then liberated her own slaves in the West Indies.

This seems like the fox who lost his tail and then recommended the amputation to all the rest, so that he would be in the fashion. I am the friend of the African; but I maintain that this people have been guilty of greater acts of cruelty than the world has ever witnessed before. Here were four millions of happy people—the happiest people of the world—plenty to eat, occupation, and a habitation. I have seen cruelty, but, I ask you, where was there a great cruelty like this? You remember the English blowing the Sepoys from the guns in Calcutta. But where is there an instance of English cruelty equal to the consigning of four millions of colored people to destruction, misery, and death? (Cheers.) Half a million of these men have already passed away. Diseases have been introduced among them, the Freedman's Bureau is a deception and a snare to them, and yet they often ask the more grog. And now we have a massacre in New Orleans. It was stated that there would be a Convention called, and that the negroes would be armed. There is Boutwell's speech as reported in the *Globe*; therefore Congress is guilty of this massacre, for political effect and political purposes, and Andrew Jonnson has done his best to prevent it. (Cheers.) See what this Congress has done. It has burst up the Pacific Railroad. It has destroyed that great line by destroying the main line. Do that, and the branches will die. Irishmen were building the road. Had niggers been employed there they would have stopped to think. They would not have done what they have, repealed and re-enact again. Second, you know as well as I know, that they had it in their power to stop the British goods from coming into the country. I would have a resolution passed which was passed by the Fenians:—*Resolved*, That we never will again use anything of British manufacture until Ireland is free. (Cheers.) I say it is a shame to ask these Irish patriots to wear English cloths when their people are almost starving at home. I say it was a shame in these radicals who had the opportunity to shut out these goods. For party purposes they have postponed the question till November, and I am very sorry to see Mr. Thad. Stevens and John Hogan, Esq., sleeping in the same trundle-bed on the question of tariff. (Mr. Hogan—I wear cloth made in St. Louis, out of Missouri wool. (Good, good.) Then what is the action of Congress in postponing the tariff? It is something like this:—

Imagine the sheep of Missouri taken from Missouri, carried to Erie, then brought over the railroad to Philadelphia, put aboard the ship, sent three thousand miles across to Liverpool, pay the port charges there, send them to Manchester or Leeds, and work them up; bring the goods back again to Liverpool, pay ten dollars per ton to an English ship to bring them back to Philadelphia, carry them over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad back to Missouri to give the farmers shop cloths of British manufacture. (Cheers.) It is a very clear case, the free-trade question, and yet there are those of that party who believe in that same thing, and they want to introduce free trade into the country.

Now again I give you point first—when men have thus reduced wages at the risk of putting white men out of employment, why should we give fifty millions to the Mexicans, and not a shilling to the Irish nationality? (Cheers.) And yet these radicals had no money for the Irish nationality, and I pronounce the Mexican scheme the most gigantic scheme the world has ever witnessed; and if the people return Thad. Stevens from Lancaster, they will return a man who spends the most of his time at a gaming table.

What else did they do? They introduced a bill for the Freedman's Bureau—that made the nigger the pauper institution of the South—and they tax the white man for this pauper institution.

Now they have got the nigger, I maintain they cannot destroy him.

What else have they done? They got the Tennessee official to send a despatch to the Clerk of the Senate, officially calling the President of the United States a dead dog. Now, then, the Senate received and the House endorsed it, and Congress, as you know, asked Tennessee to come in on that insulting despatch. Now a name will kill a party. It was the Copperhead name which they hurled at the Democrats which killed them. It was the term "Yankee Doodle" given to them by the English, and which they accepted. Now I see they are apologizing for that dead dog despatch.

Now, when you come to speak of the party in Congress, you may let it be known in the future as the dead-dog party. (Cheers.) (A voice, "How about dead ducks?") That was only a joke. It was simply an off-hand speech, but the other was a cold-blooded despatch—an insult to the President of the United States. Boutwell read the resolution. Now, then, this is not the spirit of 1776. It was, what the Southerners intended to bring about, a revolution. But these radicals fight like Job. They were like a friend of mine, who saved his life by putting his breast-plate on behind. They are doing all they can to bring on the red deed.

Now give us first the assistance to re-elect a Congress which will give us American nationality, and then we will have an Irish nationality afterwards. (Cheers.) For you must support this Convention—it is going to be a success, if a half a dozen men will take themselves out. (Voice—Turn out Adams first.) Charles Francis Adams I don't think is much of an American, and unless he does something to get those prisoners out of Irish jails, he had better take the back track and go home. (Hisses and cheers.) You hear a great talk about the disturbance here. There is no disturbance. There is nothing but *harmony* among the members. There are delegates from thirty-six States, some of the best men in the country. There are five or six men who are offensive to the mass of the people. I know them all personally, and if these men would consent to be shut out of that Convention it would give us a half million votes.

One of them has written a splendid letter, saying that if he was offensive he would retire. The letter has gone to the press, saying we want nothing but good-will and peace all over the land, and therefore I decline to be a delegate of this Convention. That man was Fernando Wood. (Cheers.) I then went to work on my friend Henry Clay Dean, and told him he had a chance to do what was right, and he wrote a letter declining to be a delegate. Now there is Alexander H. Stephens. He will not be present. Another one from Georgia has declined. There is only one man left, and that is Vallandigham. I have nothing against him at all. He means right. He was an old friend of mine. (Cheers.)

If these men leave the Convention it will give us a million of votes.

All of those who are in favor of politely requesting Vallandigham to remain outside, that we may have a million of votes say aye. (No! no!)

Because I know you are in earnest on this occasion, and really I believe Vallandigham is a true man, and would not try to create any want of harmony in the Convention. He will do all he can; and I heard he also had retired from the Convention. (So he ought.)

All those, I say, in favor of having harmony through the Convention, manifest it by saying aye. (No—no—aye.)

We will now give three cheers, in conclusion, for the Union, Constitution, and Laws, for the success of the Convention, with reference to the people, and for that head centre of constitutional liberty, Andrew Johnson.

[Another meeting was announced to be held on Friday next, at which John Hogan and Alexander H. Stephens, with a dozen others, will be present, the object of the meeting being to render assistance to the wives of prisoners in Ireland.]

THIRD EDITION

WIGWAM!

THE COMMOTION OF THE CITY.

Thousands of Delegates on Hand, but the "Great Guns" Present Only in Spirit.

Some of Them Absent Themselves in Spirit as Well as in Body.

Letters from R. C. Winthrop, Fernando Wood, Edwards Pierrepont, and H. C. Deane.

Vallandigham Backs Out, for Fear of a Summary Ejectment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

When the sun arose this morning he was laboring under an evident embarrassment. It was for that reason that he hid his troubled countenance behind a mottled cloud, and congratulated himself upon the wretched little drizzle which his voluntary absence thus permitted to continue.

The sun was not the only individual who labored under an embarrassment. The city of Philadelphia, taken as a mass, was equally disturbed. Everybody knew the cause of his neighbor's excitement, but that only made the matter worse. It was the great day appointed for the great meeting of the great Convention in the great wigwam.

This Convention, as our readers have already been made aware, is composed of delegates from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Its assembling in our midst is certainly a momentous event, for it has not had a counterpart since the adjournment of the celebrated "Peace Congress," in Washington, on the 27th of February, 1861. For over five years the representative men of the different sections of our country have encountered each other only at swords' points in the shock of battle.

It was on account of this great event that the city was thrown into such an unusual commotion. And on all sides was heard the universal desire to witness the proceedings of the assemblage. A slight canvass of the subject soon convinced nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand that the thing was an utter impossibility. Business must come in for attention, even before politics, with the mass of the people. And then, even those who had the leisure time hanging on their hands grew pale at thoughts of the fearful, surging multitude who would be actuated by a like curiosity with themselves. Should they endure the jam and pressure of this crowd? Assuredly not, if it could possibly be avoided. It was just at this point that the magnificent enterprise of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH recurred to them, and they fetched a sigh of relief as they abandoned the idea of personal attendance upon every sitting of the great Convention. It would answer just as well, so ran the argument, for every one to remain at home; for in the evening he could take up his TELEGRAPH, and there he would find every jot and tittle of the day's proceedings spread before him in clear type. Of course there was nothing at all unusual in this; it was the manner in which the managers of that journal expected to obtain their news, which created an excitement scarcely less intense than that produced by the meeting of the Convention itself. In these days a telegram from over the ocean has become a commonplace and every-day occurrence; but a telegram from across the street, or around the corner, is indeed a novelty. The fact that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had erected from one extremity of the city to the other a line of telegraph wires for their own exclusive use in obtaining the latest possible proceedings of the Convention, was universally conceded to be a feat hitherto unsurpassed in the world of journalism.

In the meantime the preliminaries of the Convention were making fearful headway, and the reporters of THE TELEGRAPH were kept upon the tramp in search of items. The scene that they encountered at the Continental Hotel last evening and this morning was almost bewildering. That spacious edifice was full, in every sense of the term, with a dense mass of humanity, and the most marvellous part of the story is the fact that every man whom you there encountered was a delegate or an alternate to the Convention. So great was the crowd of guests that the proprietors of the hotel had found it necessary to fill several of the parlors and passage-ways with cots for their accommodation.

Notwithstanding the fact that every train arriving in the city for days past has brought a large instalment of the delegates and their alternates, it is an undisputed fact that many of the most prominent men who were expected to participate in the deliberations of the Convention are still absent, and not likely to be present at any time during its session. Ewing, of Ohio, who had been fixed upon as the permanent chairman, was given up several days ago.

In his absence, the name that met with most favor for this prominent position was probably that of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. But last evening the delegates were thrown into a commotion by the announcement that he also would be present only in spirit. He has, however, written the following letter, which has tended greatly to assuage the grief caused by his absence:—

LETTER FROM ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

BROOKLYN, August 9.—Hon. Leverett Saltonstall.—My Dear Sir:—I am sincerely sensible to the honor conferred upon me yesterday by the meeting at Faneuil Hall, over which you presided, in placing my name at the head of the Delegates at Large to the National Union Convention. But, as I had previously intimated to more than one of our friends it will not be in my power to go to Philadelphia next week.

I am quite unwilling, however, to decline the appointment without a distinct expression of my hearty concurrence in the general views of those by whom that Convention has been called, and of my earnest hope that its deliberations may conduce to the earliest practicable restoration of all the States of the Union to the exercise of their Constitutional powers, and to the enjoyment of their Constitutional privileges in the national Government.

I can add nothing, I am aware, to the arguments which others have already presented on this subject, and I gladly avail myself of the language of Judge Curtis in his late admirable letter:—"To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government." With Judge Curtis, too, I hold to the opinion, "that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually in the Union, as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out."

Most happily, Congress did not adjourn without admitting to their seats the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of Constitutional principle, or anything of true national policy in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States. Congress has ample means of protecting itself, and of protecting the country from the presence of disloyal men in the halls of legislation, by the simple exercise of the power, which each branch possesses, of deciding without appeal on the qualifications of its own members. Had the case of each individual Senator or Representative elected from ten States, lately in Rebellion, been taken up by itself and fairly considered on its own merits, as recably to the wise suppositions of President Johnson, no one could have complained whatever might have been the result. But I know not how either branch could have consented, as it has done, to compromise its constitutional independence by submitting any question as to its members either to legislative or executive discretion.

This great question of representation is not a question which concerns only the Southern States, who, I know, are regarded by not a few unrepenting men as having forfeited all rights which the Northern States are bound to respect. It is a question which concerns the Constitution and the whole country. The people of the whole Union have a right to demand of their public servants an exact and faithful observance of the Constitution and of all its provisions. It was to enforce and vindicate that Constitution that their blood and treasure have been poured out so lavishly during the last four years of civil war. Who could have believed, in advance, that a year and a half after that war had ended, and after the Union had been rescued and restored, so far as our gallant armies and navies could accomplish it, nearly one third of the States should still be seen knocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol, and should be denied even a hearing in the councils of the country? Such a course may, indeed, be calculated to prolong the predominance of a party, but it seems to me utterly inconsistent with the supremacy of the Constitution.

I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations either upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, notwithstanding the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the Convention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, I confess, if through the influence of that Convention, or through some other influence, the people of the whole country are not soon aroused to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of partial and discretionary observance on the part of those who are sworn to support it. It is vain to offer test oaths to others, if we fail to fulfil our own oaths. The necessities of a state of war may be an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and executive. But now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent. Nothing less than the whole Constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten Southern States, and even of the maintenance of our own national credit, if there should fail to be exhibited at Washington something of that scrupulous adherence to the Constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the Republic. Nor could anything, in my judgment, be of more baleful influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should ever seem to be holding in abeyance any provision of the Constitution, until they shall have been changed, under duress, in order to suit the opinions or secure the interests of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust, the Convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more regretting my inability to be present at the Convention, and thanking all to whom I am indebted for the honor of being named as delegate,

I remain, dear sir, with great regard, very faithfully yours.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

While Mr. Winthrop thus fully endorses the Convention, although unable to be present, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has refused to have anything to do with the affair. He writes the following letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:—

SIR:—Please correct the statement in your issue of to-day that I am a delegate to Philadelphia. I declined to take part in that Convention.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, August 13, 1866.

The absence of Judge Pierrepont will be a severe blow to the Convention, for he is one of the men who carry weight in the affairs of the political world. There will be some compensation for this, however, in the absence of Fernando Wood and his brother Ben, who are generally considered as "dead weights" upon everything in general and conventions in particular. He has written the following meek epistle, the reading of which caused great rejoicing in the select conservative ranks. After Senator Doolittle, to whom it was addressed, had received it, he is said to have rushed into the rotunda of the Continental, and to have embraced Fernando in the presence of the wondering crowd. The letter reads thus:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—To the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Chairman, etc.—Dear Sir:—I am earnestly desirous for the entire success of the movement proposed to be initiated by the Convention to-morrow. If successful, the results to the country will be of the most satisfactory character, and it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, myself included, because our political record is distasteful to the radicals and their sympathizers.

Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage would not be perpetrated by the Convention, and though I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war, and do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention, yet I am too much devoted to the high and patriotic objects in view to permit my presence there to be a means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for an assault by its enemies outside. Therefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.
FERNANDO WOOD.

By the time that Fernando's withdrawal had become generally known, Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, had come to the conclusion that the Democratic party had been sold out by its leader. He therefore sat down and gave vent to his feelings in the following epistle:—

Hon. JOHN M. ELWOOD, Chairman of the Democratic Iowa State Central Committee.

My Dear Sir—Through the kind confidence of the Democratic party I have been honored with the appointment of delegate to the Union Conservative National Convention, for which, to that invincible body of true men who constitute the Democracy of Iowa, I return my profound thanks. I most heartily approve of the avowed purpose of the Convention to sustain the President of the United States in his effort to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and the States to their legitimate authority and representation to the people; but I cannot join with anybody in elevating any mere man to a supremacy over the Constitution. We must form our estimate of the man by the Constitution, and not of the Constitution by the man, and in so far as the President sustains it, it is the duty of all Democrats to sustain the President with their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors.

But this support Democrats should be allowed to give in their own way—through their own organization in accordance with the principles and usages of the great Democratic party, which made the Union by the Constitution, made our history illustrious,

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the World.

It is less important to the success of the Convention to keep out irregular delegates than it is to exclude irrelevant questions. If there were danger that radicals and disunionists would seek seats in the Convention, to sow dissensions or control its action, a jealous vigilance might be needful in scrutinizing the claims of delegates. But if the radicals and disunionists attempt to create disturbance, they will try a different method. For the last ten days it has been whispered that they intend to stir up a riot, and make the city a scene of turbulence and bloodshed. We hope this is not true; but the fact that some Republicans feel the necessity of warnings and precautions, gives a color of probability to the report. The *Tribune*, one day last week, remonstrated with its friends against the folly of disorderly proceedings, and foreshadowed the manner in which it was proposed to begin the riot, by advising them, if they should have a meeting in Philadelphia or convention at the same time, to hold it at such a distance from the Johnson Convention as to avoid the danger of tumult and conflict. It is now reported that the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, at the request of the Republican Mayor of Philadelphia, has issued secret orders for several regiments of militia to be ready to act at a moment's warning during the session of the Convention. That the radicals are frenzied enough to attempt to break it up by violence we do not doubt; but still we have no serious apprehensions of disturbance. The more wary and sagacious Republicans see that a riot would damage their party, and the fear of Governor Curtin's bayonets will probably awe the more reckless.

At any rate, it is certain that the radicals will not attempt any mischief *inside* the Convention. We suppose, therefore, that there will be no applicants for seats who do not wish well to its objects, however reprehensible the conduct of one or two individuals among them may have been heretofore. They cannot very well be excluded without discussion and perhaps unpleasant wrangling, and the objections urged against them would apply with equal or greater force to a considerable portion of the Southern delegates, who, having renounced their errors, should not have them rudely flung back into their faces. The easiest way to dispose of a few objectionable delegates is to admit them, and then, as often as they make an indiscreet motion or proposal, quietly vote them down. It is feared that the radicals will make a great handle of the admission of one or two notorious men. They will harp continually on the admission of those whom they call Rebels, in any event; and perhaps the best way to extract the fangs of their calumnies is to allow certain marplots to make mischievous proposals, and exhibit them to the country as having no supporters or confederates in the Convention. When they are voted down, forty or fifty to one, the radicals will be welcome to make all the party capital they can out of the admission of these men to seats.

But whatever the wisdom of the Convention may judge most suitable with regard to the persons referred to, their admission or rejection is of minor consequence in comparison with the exclusion of questions on which sincere Union men differ. It is not expedient to take the sense of the Convention on questions of that description. Every man who goes to Philadelphia as a delegate is entirely clear on one point—the right of the Southern States to immediate representation in Congress. This is the issue on which the country asks the verdict of the American people. Until this is decided, it is as vain to agitate other questions, as it would be to proceed with a trial in a court of justice before empanelling and swearing in a jury. The Constitution ordains that public measures shall be determined by a Congress consisting of Senators and Representatives from every State; and the country is not prepared for other issues until we have a constitutional Congress. In a rapidly growing country, at all times, and in a country emerging from a great civil war, especially at this time, there is need of a valid national legislature to which men can submit their conflicting views of policy for decision; just as there is need of courts to determine private controversies. It is not necessary that litigants should agree on the merits of their respective causes, before they unite for the establishment of tribunals. The more they are at variance, the greater the need of competent courts to which they can submit their differences. In the same manner, political parties in this country need a competent Congress in which differing interests and sections can adjust their disputes. There can be no doubt that a majority of the Northern people think all the States entitled to representation; and if all who hold this opinion can be brought to act together for this once, the Union will be promptly restored. But if the Convention will not allow citizens to unite on this issue till they are brought to agree on others, the radicals will be likely to triumph.

Nothing would perhaps do so much to produce instantaneous and enthusiastic harmony in the Convention, as the appearance of President Johnson on its platform. If, when the multitudinous acclamations at length gave way to a desire to listen, he would address the Convention, he might produce a more electric effect than has attended popular eloquence since the beginning of the century. The President is the centre, soul, and rallying point of this great movement, and no man is so well qualified as he to give it a fitting exposition and safe direction.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Tribune.

To-day the National Convention called by Messrs. Randall (since made Postmaster-General) & Co. will be formally inaugurated. The attendance will be very numerous, and will include many notabilities. The States lately fighting to destroy the Union have sent almost exclusively men who, two short years ago, considered Unionist and tory (or traitor) synonymous terms—who hunted their neighbors with bloodhounds, burned their houses without waiting to see that the children had all escaped, and shot fathers and adult sons as they emerged from the doors pursued by the flames. Probably Tennessee had no more vehement, rancorous Rebel than the Rev. J. B. Ferguson, who now figures as corresponding secretary of Mr. Randall's "National Union Club;" while members of the conventions whereby their States were (assumed to be) taken out of the Union, with Rebel Congressmen and Rebel Generals, figure largely as delegates. Among the delegates from half a dozen States we do not note a single consistent Unionist—not even from Alabama, where many such are found. The Union sentiment of the South has no voice in this Convention.

From the loyal States there is a fair but not very strong representation of the Democratic party, consisting mainly of men who were openly hostile to the war for the Union. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire, C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, E. O. Perran and Francis Kernan, of this State, T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Charles Brown and John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania, etc. etc.—if these men were not hostile to the war for the Union, who could be? Great exertions have been made by the managers to keep out such as were notorious for their sympathy with the Rebellion, but with indifferent success. That the Convention is mainly backed by those who in the Confederate States were Rebels and in the loyal States were sympathizers (or Copperheads), is as true as that twice two make four. Go into any county of the South, and you will find those whose hearts and arms were with the Rebellion looking with favor and hope to this Convention; inquire in any township or village of the North, and those who held the Federal Government wrong and the Rebels substantially right are for this Convention, with but just so many more as hold office under Federal authority, or hope that they soon will. There is absolutely no popular support for the Randall Convention outside the ranks of the Rebellion at the South and the Peace Democracy at the North. Individuals whose griefs or greed master them may here and there be found co-operating with "the bread-and-butter brigade;" but they never composed even a fraction of the great Union party which they vainly seek to overthrow. They can send delegates—or, more strictly, they can go as delegates—to Philadelphia; but they have none but Copperheads and negro-haters behind them as constituents. They are not a party; they are not even a fraction; they are simply a clique, and a very small one. They will not count in an official canvass.

This Convention assembles with simply these objects:—1. To put the unchanged Unionists of the South, but especially that large portion of them whom God has chosen to make black, utterly and permanently under the feet of those who struggled and fought to destroy the Union till they could fight no longer. 2. To surrender the loyal North and the Government into the hands of the Rebel sympathizers who rallied around the Seymours in 1862-3, voted the war for the Union a failure, and consistently therewith supported McClellan and Pendleton in 1864. If enough Republicans and War Democrats can be lured into a coalition with them to give them a majority, the blacks will be crushed back into virtual slavery or driven out of the country; and "the Union as it was," with Andrew Johnson as he didn't use to be for President, and some Northern Copperhead for Vice-President, will usher in an era whereof the recent wholesale murders in Memphis and in New Orleans have given us a foretaste. But the people are not tending that way.

The Philadelphia Convention—Its Duty to the Country.

From the Herald.

There will be to-day a more important gathering of representative public men and eminent citizens from all parts of the Union than has ever taken place in the country since the formation of the Government; that is, it will become so if those who meet in convention at Philadelphia do their work well. Though this body is not called together by law, and its action will not have the force of law, it may, nevertheless, exercise the greatest influence. Nor is it to be a convention to make nominations for office—for the Presidency, for Congress, or for any other office. It will be, strictly speaking, a conference, a spontaneous assembly brought together by the necessities of the times, in which the patriots and leading minds of the republic will confer as to the best means of saving the country and Government from the revolutionary and destructive measures of a powerful faction. The convention system itself, which makes our presidents, governors, and legislators, and which, in fact, controls the whole political machinery of the republic, has no foundation in law. It sprung up spontaneously and from political necessity. Yet while it is without legalized existence, it has become all powerful. The conventions that formed the confederation and the Union originally met only to discuss important political questions pertaining to the Government. Our own admirable institutions were the result rather than the direct object of these conventions of patriots and great men of that day. Difficulties of a sectional and political character distracted the new republican communities, and the fathers of our country said, let us meet together in convention to talk over these matters and to see what can be done to give peace, unity and a permanent good government. They met simply to discuss the absorbing political questions of the day, just as the Philadelphia Convention will meet for the same purpose. This resulted in the glorious institutions we have lived happily and prosperously under for nearly a century. The Convention that will meet to-morrow has not a constitution to make or a government to establish as they had, but it has not the less important duty to perform of preserving that Constitution and Government from the destruction with which they are now threatened by a revolutionary Congress.

The accounts we have received from all parts of the country relative to the temper and purpose which animate the people who have interested themselves in the Convention, and as to the character and disposition of the delegates, give us hope of the happiest result. A few obnoxious and troublesome fellows, such as Vallandigham and the Woods, who have more ambition than patriotism, may try to make a fuss and give trouble, but we believe the overwhelming majority of the conservatives and patriotic men will soon silence them. We think the Southern delegates especially will frown down those agitators who would raise unnecessary and troublesome issues. They have paid too dearly for agitation, and have too much at stake not to avoid discord.

The thought of assembling this truly national Convention was a happy one. For more than five years the people of the North and South have been separated, first by a foolish act of attempted secession by the latter, and since by a bitter and unscrupulous faction who got control of Congress. Like the prodigal son, the Southern people have suffered from their folly, and after being whipped into a sense of their error they desire to come back to the family circle. The utter hopelessness of their former theories and cause could have no other effect, for such a disposition is in accordance with reason, their interests, and the philosophy of human nature. Every humane citizen, every conservative who desires peace and harmony in the republic, every statesman who sees the evil of a prolonged exclusion of the South from representation in the Government—all naturally say, let the wounds of our country be healed, let the Union be as complete as it was before the war. But a radical majority in Congress say no, it shall not be so; we will keep the South unrepresented and the country in a dangerous disorganized state because we are afraid of losing political power. Under these circumstances the next best thing to be done, undoubtedly, is to bring the representatives of the people from all sections together in a national convention. If the radicals will not let them exchange views and harmonize in Congress, they can do so in this assembly. The people will thus be enabled to see and rejoice over a return to former fraternal relations. The Convention will be a standing protest against and condemnation of the conduct of Congress, and must have the effect of enlightening the public as to the character and purposes of that body.

But in order that these good results may follow the Convention, there must be no attempt made to revive old party organizations or rivalries. If the conservative Republicans enter the Convention with the purpose of swallowing up the Democrats, and using them for their own old party purposes, they will commit a grave mistake, and damage the cause they have espoused. The same may be said of the Democrats; and the caution is more necessary to them, perhaps, because they may be more tempted to swallow up the Republicans; for, though they are divided, there is still a powerful Democratic organization. But this, as we said, would be a grave mistake, and perhaps a fatal one. Truly it may be asked on this occasion, what is in a name? Yes, a good deal is in a name for harm, if it be odious. But what does it matter about an old name in the present crisis? The principle, the restoration of the country, is the thing. The defeat of the radical revolutionists and the election of a new and better Congress is the work to be done. The war, and the revolution that it has caused, have swept away old party issues. Let the names be buried with them; at least let not these names cause strife when a grand patriotic movement is inaugurated. The party of the Philadelphia Convention, whatever particular name may be assumed, ought to be and can be the party of the future. All who meet there can stand upon the same platform. Let everything be done with that dignity and order which is consistent with the object in view. An able and terse address to the public, clearly setting forth the great issues of the day, should be spread broadcast over all the land. No house should be without it. The issue between the policy of the Administration and that of Congress—between restoration and conservatism on one hand, and destruction and radicalism on the other—should be concisely explained, so that a child may understand it. The reckless extravagance and fearful corruption of Congress should be fully exposed; and this is a prolific theme. Then, when the platform is laid down, the wealthy men of the republic everywhere should subscribe liberally to aid the movement, while the orators should spread themselves over the length and breadth of the land. If such prudence and energy characterize the movement there can be no doubt of the result. Short as the time is before the Congressional elections, a complete change may be effected, and a conservative Congress be returned to take the place of the present radical one. That should be the main object in view.

Important from Europe—France and Prussia.

From the Times.

By the cable we have news from Europe of the gravest significance. The Emperor of the French is reported to have demanded of Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

It can only be towards the Rhine that this extension of the French boundary is to take place, and this resolves itself again into what is called, in European parlance, the "natural frontier of France."

We have, as yet, no details as to how far Napoleon is desirous to push out the boundaries of his empire, but the bare announcement of the fact shows that we were correct in assuming that an aggrandized and powerful Prussia would arouse French jealousy, if not opposition.

Of the Prussian territory west of the Rhine what does he want for France? Sarrelouis and Sarrebruchen have already been mentioned; in fact the coal mines of one of these places have lately been sold by the Prussian Government to a French company. But an increase of French territory by these very limited districts alone would hardly countervail the enormous growth of Prussian power. Does he want Luxemburg and Oldenburg? Does he covet even the Bavarian Palatinate of the Rhine? Does he ask to incorporate with France so much of Hesse Darmstadt as lies west of the great river, with Mayence for its chief city? Does he want Trier and Aix la Chapelle, and Coblenz and Cologne? Or does he want all of Rhenish Prussia, as far as Kleve? Whatever answer the telegraph or steamships may bring us to these questions, the very fact that we are now compelled to ask them induces us to ask another.

Will Prussia consent? The Germans, if they do disagree about almost everything else, are, North as well as South, united upon one point—hatred of French influence in Germany. There have lately come to the surface some very conspicuous indications of this. Even the Augsburg *Gazette*, a Bavarian paper, in the pay and under the control of Austria, admitted and encouraged the sentiment that, after the stupendous victories of Prussia, her leading position as the controlling German power must be conceded as *un fait accompli*; and that if French jealousy should exact territorial acquisition for France as a counterpoise to Prussia, the whole of Germany would be united to refuse and to resent it. If France has asked it now, as we are informed, and Prussia refuses to assent, it would make King William and his Minister Bismark the most popular men in Europe, for there would not be a German either in Prussia or Austria, or anywhere else, who would blame them, and who would not, either in deed or in spirit, help to urge on a war against France.

And will France, in that event, go to war? Will Napoleon risk it? Will the French people support him in such a war? Will, in that case, the alliance between Italy and Prussia continue, and will the Italians fight against the French, on the side of the Prussians? Really, it seems as if the war in Europe, now that we were led to expect peace, threatened to become an European war.

A General Amnesty.

From the Daily News.

The reorganization of the State Government of Texas puts an end to the last Provisional Government within the limits of the Southern States. The President's plan has to that extent been completely carried out. There remains for him yet to do one act, an act of grace and magnanimity as well as of sound policy, the proclamation of a general amnesty. The South has done all that he asked it to do. It has organized its governments and amended its constitutions and laws to suit his pleasure. Its people have elected to their most important offices men in whom they had no confidence (as for instance, Governor Wells, of Louisiana), under the impulse of no other motive than a desire to conciliate his good-will, and strengthen him in his contest with the radicals. They have given what he has declared to be the most complete evidence of their determination to remain loyal to the Union, by ratifying "the amendment to the Constitution which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country." He has himself said that the adoption of this amendment would "efface the sad memories of the past," and prepare the way for a Proclamation of General Amnesty. They have done all this, and they have done it with a grace which excites the admiration of all civilized nations. And even now they are testifying anew their present and future loyalty by sending their wisest and best men to meet in National Convention with the wisest and best men of the North, to consult together as to the means which should be used to support the President in his efforts to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of the radicals.

Let him now remember the promise which he made in his annual message to Congress, his *promise* that a general amnesty should follow their adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

We republish that portion of his message wherein he made that promise:—

"The next step which I have taken to restore the Constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union, to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support."

The Southern people have given this "perpetual pledge of loyalty and peace." Let the President do his duty and keep his promise.

SPEKE MEMORIAL.—A national memorial to the late Captain Speke is to be erected in Kensington Gardens, London. It is to be of massive granite, which will be brought, ready hewn, and chiselled into shape, from Scotland, and then be piled up in blocks of different sizes in a pyramidal form, to the height of thirty-four feet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan,	Hon. A. W. Denison,
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mas.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General J. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
812w Chairman State Committee.

☞ UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 7, 1866.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several Conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President
ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL, }
8 11 8t

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number of the United States Seven-thirty Loan falling due on the 18th instant, are requested to present the same at this Office for examination and count, at any time previous to that date.

N. B. BROWNE,
8 11 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce. AUGUST 11, 1866.

On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuylkill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only.

8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for Excursions, by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Harters, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2lt

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me

W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF BOSTON"..........Saturday, August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"....Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON"..........Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN"..........Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH"..........Saturday, August 25

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
To London	95	To London	34
To Paris	105	To Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 lm

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see F[ifth] [page].]

JOHNSON AND CLYMER MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL—ORR ON THE STUMP.—At the meeting last night Mr. John Faunce presided. The following resolutions were presented and passed:—

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by joint resolution adopted July 22, 1861, declared that the war on the part of the Federal Government was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The National Executive Committee, in their call, dated at Washington, June 25, 1866, for a Convention of citizens favorable to the policy of President Johnson, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August next, declare that the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and defense of the republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit; and

Whereas, The professed object of the late war being the suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Union, to preserve unimpaired the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in the National Congress and such other of their domestic rights, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, This was the avowed purpose for which the Executive of the Government called for men and money, and for which the people in good faith freely gave, and which all parties liberally sustained, believing as they did in the principle that the Union shall be perpetual, and, to use the language of our distinguished Lieutenant-General Grant, "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those interested in the law-making power."

Therefore, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, and the Constitution be maintained, and peace once more bless our common country, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse as our platform the following resolutions, adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, 1866:—

Resolved, First, That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and the laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that "Taxation without representation is tyranny," such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

Second, That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

Third, That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision will accord to those emancipated, all their rights of person and property.

Fourth, That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own citizens.

Fifth, That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth, That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual Freedmen's Bureau veto messages of President Johnson, entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

Seventh, That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Eighth, That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

After the passage of the resolutions, Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, made an address. He commenced by alluding to secession, and the defeat of the South in an appeal to arms. He said the South had renounced secession and acknowledged the supremacy of the Government. That the South had as much interest in the public debt as the North, and would assume the payment of it. He said the South was impoverished, and was willing to conciliate the North by showing favor to the capitalists. He thought the members of Congress elected from the South being Union men ought to have been at once admitted, and expressed a hope that the people of Pennsylvania would sustain that idea. He said that the attachment to the Union was general through the South, and called on all parties to rally to the support of Liberty and Union.

Hon. Montgomery Blair followed, who referred to the despotism of Congress in excluding Tennessee, although her people had been faithful to the Union. Speaking of the riot in Louisiana, he declared that it resulted from an effort of the radicals to secure for the negro the right to vote, not only in the State of Louisiana, but in the Electoral College. The party who organized this scheme is as revolutionary as any secession party ever organized in this country.

The speaker continued at great length, discussing the questions of the day, urging that the people are desirous of enjoying the blessings resulting from the war. He reviewed the history of the past, including the Dorr rebellion. They, the Representatives from the other States, did not propose to exclude from Congress the people of New England. In the Old World, after civil wars, the people came together. So, too, now. The people were tired of the strife which had deluged the land in blood for five years. They now want peace, and they will have it.

Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, and others, addressed the meeting.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.—The Continental was the centre of attraction yesterday, and excited crowds surrounded its entrances the whole day, anxious to see the delegations. Vallandigham appeared to be in great disfavor.

At the meeting of the Illinois delegation a resolution was introduced pledging the members to withdraw from the Convention in case of the admission of Mr. Vallandigham.

The resolution was received with considerable favor, but it was agreed to postpone its consideration until this morning at nine o'clock, it being understood that Mr. Vallandigham had under consideration the propriety of withdrawing. The Southern delegates were outspoken in their hostility to Mr. Vallandigham, and the threat was made that in case he refused to withdraw they would vote as a unit to exclude him. During the day there was considerable discussion in regard to the course of Fernando Wood. That gentleman relieved his friends and opponents of all embarrassment by sending the following letter to the National Union Committee:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, etc.—Dear Sir:—I am earnestly desirous of the entire success of the movement proposed to be initiated by the Convention of to-morrow. If successful, the results to the country will be of the most salutary character, but it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates (myself included), because our political record is distasteful to radicals and their sympathizers. Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage could not be perpetrated by the Convention, and though I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war, and I do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention, yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high and patriotic object in view to permit my presence there to be made the means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for assault by its enemies outside. Therefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.

FERNANDO WOOD.

A committee consisting of the chairmen of the various delegations met yesterday afternoon at the Continental Hotel, at 5 o'clock. After a full and free interchange of views, it was decided to arrange the committees to be appointed during the sitting of the Convention, in this wise:—Each delegation will have two members on the Committee on Resolutions; one member on the Committee on Credentials; two on the Committee on Finance; one on the Committee on Organization. Each delegation will be entitled to a vice-president and secretary, also two members for the National Union Executive Committee. It was also decided to appoint a committee of two for each State to wait upon the President at the close of the Convention.

In regard to the meeting of the Convention, there was some discussion with reference to the Wigwam. Fears were expressed that the building would not be completed in time for the organization.

It was agreed that, in view of the fact that the roof of the building was not completed, a meeting should be held in National Guards' Hall in case of rain to-day. If the weather should be favorable the Convention will meet at the Wigwam at 12 o'clock, and immediately adjourn over for a day or two.

SELLING LIQUOR IN THE BOOTHS AROUND THE WIGWAM.—Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, District Attorney Mann called the attention of Judge Pierce to a violation of the law in the neighborhood of the Wigwam. He said:—

"I have received information from the Mayor of the city and High Constable Clark that quite a number of persons have erected booths, shanties, tents, temporary buildings, around and about a place in Philadelphia in which a convention is to be held. I also learn that it is the design of the parties to sell spirituous and vinous liquors in these structures, without having secured a license; and it would be illegal for the City Commissioners to grant a license for any such purpose. These people are therefore violating, and still further propose to violate, the law.

"It is very well known that the sale of liquors promiscuously, in a public place where it is presumed crowds of people may be gathered, usually leads to serious breaches of the public peace. The emergency is now such that I deem it my duty to do what I can to suppress the illegal traffic. I, therefore, apply to the Court for leave to send up bills of indictment to-day against all persons who are now engaged in violating the law by the sale of liquor at and about this place.

"I also feel it required of me to say that our city has preserved its reputation as a city of law and good order. The rights of the citizens, the safety of the citizens and the rights of property, are all respected here as much as in any city in the world; and it is the design of the constituted authorities to preserve this character and to suppress any attempt at riot or disorder. Men are entitled to meet and discuss all subjects. The right of free discussion and the right of free speech in this city is untrammelled. We propose that it shall continue so, and if any man is guilty, to-day or to-morrow, or at any time during the session of any convention, of any violence towards his fellow-men, no matter of what party or in what locality, it is my intention immediately to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury, and bring the parties at once before the Court for trial. I will discontinue all other business for the especial purpose of disposing of these cases. I will feel gratified if any citizen who witnesses any disorder or any violence used, will at once give me the information, and I will proceed upon his statement.

"I think, when this determination of the authorities shall be known, we need not apprehend any difficulty. It is a very easy matter, in the midst of excited communities, for a bad man to fan the flames of discord until riot and bloodshed result. Such scenes have occurred at elections in the South, where they challenged a man's vote by shooting him with a musket. We will allow no such practice here, and I repeat, if any citizen witnesses personal violence, or is the victim of violence himself, he will greatly oblige the authorities by immediately giving information, and thus enable indictments to be prepared."

Judge Pierce, in reply, said that the motion of the District Attorney was granted, and bills might be sent up to-day against the parties designated. The Judge said he was glad to know that the authorities were doing everything to preserve the public peace. The Court will exercise its power in the same direction, and do everything to maintain the rights of citizens of this and other States. While the authorities were aiming to protect citizens from other States, it was the duty of those from abroad to do nothing to provoke a contest.

When the Grand Jury came into Court later in the day, bills of indictment against the following parties were presented:—Henry Becker, George W. Haas, Thomas Roberts, Robert Shoemaker, John Minnick, Henry Connelly, John Kline, and Peter Kline. It is expected that other cases will be brought before the petit jury to-day.

NOMINATIONS FOR A BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Commissioners of Highways have sent the following nominations of Supervisors to the Mayor, from which he will select one for each supervising district:—

First Ward—S. Peak, Henry Whisner, and George Wolf.

Second Ward—Charles Peak, James Scott, and William Serrad.

Third and Fourth Wards—S. F. Mitchell, Adam Hill, and William Worthington.

Fifth and Sixth Wards—John Gibbs, Henry Bradley, and William H. Matthews.

Seventh and Eighth Wards—C. A. Porter, Samuel Carroll, and P. B. Chadwick.

Ninth and Tenth Wards—James Kelley, James Thompson, and John Fife.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—William M. Wilson, Daniel Rider, and S. Hill.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—J. S. Fish, S. Forder, and John Mansfield.

Fifteenth Ward—Edward Spain, James Penrose, and James McQuaid.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards—Joseph Ash, Wm. Roach, and George Painter.

Eighteenth Ward—Wm. Manceily, Wm. Haslet, and John Miller.

Nineteenth Ward—Isaac Lister, Robt. Condy, and Ellwood Collins.

Twentieth Ward, First Division—Henry Myers, Charles Sims, and Wm. Winberry. Second Division—F. M. Poulson, Wm. A. McKinley, and U. Eisenhower.

Twenty first Ward, First Division—William D. Thomas, George Lynch, and Robert Leathhead. Second Division—John Saylor, S. Gregor, and Wm. Bastick.

Twenty-second Ward, First Division—Wm. C. Johnson, John Shields and Curtis Royal. Second Division—John Esra, George Freas, and George Rahn.

Twenty-third Ward, First Division—Enoch Foster, Isaac Vanhorn, and Henry Kinsley. Second Division—George W. Rhawn, J. Lott, and William Ridge.

Twenty-fourth Ward, First Division—John Hooven, Joseph Butler, and Samuel Craft. Second Division—William A. Fredericks, William Smith, and J. S. Fraley.

Twenty-fifth Ward—F. F. Kerbaugh, William Dingas, and William H. Huston.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Philip H. Klohse, Jacob V. Gorman, and Thomas Robinson.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Joseph Freas, John Dickinson, and Charles Newell.

AN ACQUITTAL.—John Rigley, who was arrested in connection with the robbery at Mr. Mr. Krider's, in the Twenty seventh Ward, was yesterday honorably discharged. The account he had given of himself was found to be true in every particular. Samuel Maloney and James Fleet, arrested in connection with the same robbery, were held in $2000 for a further hearing.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE IN THE CITY.—Coroner Taylor was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a German named Daniel Ringler, who died from the effects of injuries received during a squabble with a man named Gilbert Whiteman, on Sunday afternoon. It appears that Whiteman called at the house of Joseph Seif, who lives at No. 909 St. John street, about three o'clock in the afternoon; he was considerable intoxicated at the time, and behaved in a disorderly manner, calling the various members of the family improper names.

Mr. Seif told Whiteman that he wished him to behave. He then left the house by the rear entrance, and went to the door of Mr. Ringler's dwelling, which is located immediately in the rear of Mr. Seif's. He addressed a young girl, daughter of deceased, calling her a witch. Mr. Ringler was sitting on the door-step at the time. Whiteman seized him by the hair of the head and knocked him down. The former remonstrated, and struck the latter two or three blows. He in turn seized Ringler and threw him to the pavement, and kicked him about the body, injuring him so badly that he was unable to rise. He was carried into the house, and soon after commenced spitting blood.

Whiteman then went into Mr. Seif's house, went up stairs and got into bed, where he was arrested by the Tenth district police. At a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, he was held to await the result of Ringler's injuries. The latter lingered in great agony until about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings. An inquest will be held upon the body at eleven o'clock this morning.

A CURIOUS CASE OF SUPPOSED ARSON.—Fire Marshal Blackburn brought a rather curious case to the attention of the Alderman at the Central Station yesterday, which grew out of a series of fires at the tenement house No. 312 Cypress street. The defendant, a young girl, only a few months from Ireland, lived at the house with her mother, and it was stated that two of the four fires she had discovered and given notice of to other tenants. The fires took place last week—two on Thursday, one on Friday, and the other on Saturday.

The third fire broke out just after defendant left the house, and the fourth on Saturday, while she was in a room close to that in which the flames were discovered, and while the Fire Marshal was at the place for the purpose of making an investigation into the origin of the others. Though Mr. Blackburn did not think the circumstances sufficient to justify the holding of the accused for trial, he asked that she be held for a further investigation, which was done.

VISITING MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Press Club of Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the use of the rooms of the Club is hereby tendered to the members of the press from abroad who are in the city in attendance upon the National Convention; and our brethren are hereby invited to visit the rooms of the Club whenever convenient during their sojourn in Philadelphia.

The Press Club rooms are located at No. 515 Chesnut street, opposite Independence Hall.

CASE OF DROWNING.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man found drowned in the Schuylkill. He is about five feet seven inches high, has sandy hair and red whiskers, and was dressed in a blue army blouse, dark cloth pants, patched on each knee white flannel striped shirt. The Coroner took charge of the body.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York. 7 23 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 7·45.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
THIS EVENING.
The powerful New Scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts
BACCARAT;
OR,
THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.
Which is produced at
A GREAT EXPENSE,
AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION,
WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS,
Including two grand effects,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY
AND
THE INUNDATION.
This play will be given with
A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST
NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY
Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, August 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 14,
Second night of the popular tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
who will appear as the
TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA,
in the absorbing romantic drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To conclude with the comic drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6·16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wfm+ No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known [and] as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27§ Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the [United] States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71...	$95 000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81...	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3·10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes...	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan...	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan...	53,250·00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan...	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia...	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call...	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan...	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property...	170,000·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value...	$996,560·00
	Real Estate...	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made...	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company...	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value...	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks... $55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer... 678 48	56,635·37
		$1,253 630·18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944,543 15
Premiums 1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Convention—Our Special Report.

WE present to our readers to-day, according to promise, a full phonographic (*verbatim*) report of the proceedings of the great JOHNSON National Union Convention. This account has been made up by our special reporters, and transmitted over our special telegraph wires expressly for us. This feat enables us to give a full and official report of the proceedings at least twelve hours in advance of all the other journals of the United States.

What the Endorsing of the Presidential Plan of Reconstruction Involves.

WE take it for granted that the Convention which assembles in this city to-day will, among its other proceedings, pass a resolution endorsing the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON. Indeed, considering all the circumstances attending the inception and assemblage of the Convention, it can do no less. Assuming this to be so, it is a question of some interest whether the *conservative theory* of reconstruction and President JOHNSON'S *actual work* of reconstruction can be harmonized.

The conservative theory, as we understand it, is, that the Rebellion did not in the least change the relations of the States in which it occurred to the Union, nor in any sense destroy or impair the rights which said States had as constituent parts of the Union. Such relations and rights remained valid and *intact* during the entire course of the Rebellion, and are so at the present moment. As a conclusion from these premises, the right of representation in Congress legitimately follows.

As this is a point of some importance, we prefer to let eminent conservatives themselves state it. The minority of the joint Congressional Committee of Reconstruction, composed of Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, A. J. ROGERS, and HENRY GRIDER, in their report lay down and support the following proposition in regard to the Rebel States, viz., that "such States, *during the entire Rebellion*, were as completely component States of the United States as they were before the Rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposes, *and entitled to all its privileges.*"

The Hon. H. A. NELSON, temporary Chairman of the Conservative State Convention at Saratoga, which elected the conservative delegation from New York to the Philadelphia Convention, laid down the following proposition with reference to the Rebel States:—

"No State can dissolve its relations with its sister States. Once a State in the Union, it is entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. It is entitled to be represented not only on the flag but in the Congress of the nation."

But the clearest statement of the conservative theory that have yet met with, and the boldest, because carrying that theory out to some of its logical conclusions, is that made by the Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sr., in a very long and elaborate letter to Secretary BROWNING, *apropos* of the Philadelphia Convention. In that letter he says:

"I assume, therefore, that the laws of the Union enacted pursuant to the Constitution are permanent, neither weakened nor affected by the laws of the State; that no State can secede from the Union, either temporarily or permanently; that the ordinances of secession, though bearing the names of the States, were the acts of unauthorized men who temporarily usurped power; that during the whole contest, from its beginning to its close, each and all the States, notwithstanding their ordinances of secession, were States of the Union and in the Union, and at the close of the contest the usurped power was withdrawn, and the supremacy of the Union acknowledged by the authorities of the States. *It follows as a necessary consequence that, even in the heat and violence of the Rebellion, States in which Rebel violence most prevailed, were each and all of them as States entitled to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.* * * * * It cannot, therefore, be rationally contended that a State in which the Rebellion has been suppressed, the ordinance of secession rescinded and annulled, and the power of the Union acknowledged, can be denied its representation in the two Houses of Congress because it has been for a time controlled by men in a state of revolt, *when that very condition, while it existed, did not deprive it of the right of representation.*"

We need not point out the error of fact in Mr. EWING'S assertion that "at the close of the contest the usurped authority was *withdrawn*," when, in truth, it was violently overthrown; nor is it necessary to call attention to the startling but "necessary consequence" he deduces from the conservative theory. He might have added that, as a necessary consequence also, the Rebel States, "even in the heat and violence of the Rebellion," were entitled to cast their votes for President and Vice-President. Fortunately, the common sense of the country in that hour of supreme difficulty and danger saved it both from this theory and all its "necessary consequences."

It will be seen that we have quoted almost entirely from what may be pre-eminently called "conservative" authority, and of Republican antecedents. Of course, the theory maintained by that political faction commonly known as "Copperheads," and by the late Rebels themselves, is quite as emphatic as to the non-forfeiture of State rights on account of Rebellion.

Now, the question is, how can this theory be harmonized with President JOHNSON'S plan of reconstruction as it has actually been carried out? That plan involved the *entire overthrow* of the various State Governments of the Rebel States. If the States, as the conservative theory maintains, lost *none* of their rights on account of the Rebellion, how does it happen that they were lawfully deprived of that most sacred and comprehensive right—the right of having their own chosen local governments? This right includes all others. It is the fundamental right of a State. When it is overthrown nothing remains. Yet, as a matter of fact, President JOHNSON *did* overthrow by violence, by military force, every Rebel State Government he found in existence. Governors were deposed and forbidden to exercise their official functions; legislatures were dispersed by military order; judges were driven from the bench; *every* official functionary of the States in rebellion was expelled from his position. According to this conservative theory, the President has to-day as much right to overthrow the State Government of the State of Pennsylvania as he had to overthrow that of Mississippi or Georgia; as much right to depose Governor CURTIN as he had to depose Governor VANCE, or Governor SMITH, or Governor CLARK, or Governor BROWN, North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, etc., were States "in the Union;" they had lost none of their rights or privileges by rebellion; they were entitled to representation in Congress, and to an equal participation in the political power and government of this republic; *where*, then, did the President get any authority to overthrow these State organizations, and to depose all their functionaries?

But not only did the President overthrow—*destroy*—the organizations of these "States in the Union," he next proceeded to rule them by his agents—"*satraps*," a high authority in North Carolina calls them. Where in the conservative theory do we find room for this proconsular style of administration? Where in the Constitution or the laws of the country do we find such an office as that of "Provisional Governor" of a "State in this Union" provided for?

The next step in the President's plan of reconstruction was the creation of new State organizations, to take the places of the old ones he had destroyed. Does the conservative theory allow the President to *make* States, as well as to destroy them? Although these new bodies corporate have become *de facto* State organizations, they are still as truly the agencies of the President as were the Provisional Governments which preceded them.

Now it is not for us to say what the President's *theory* of reconstruction is, or was, or whether any consistent theory of the work he has actually done can be devised; we have simply called attention to the *facts* in the case, for the purpose of showing that they cannot, by any possibility, be reconciled with the conservative theory. Hence the conclusion is, that if the Convention shall endorse President JOHNSON'S plan of reconstruction, they must abandon altogether the logical basis upon which their campaign against the Union party is based. Their theory will then be confessedly one which does not apply to the case in hand. All their fine-spun discussions and declarations in regard to State rights must pass merely for "profitless abstractions," totally worthless for the purposes of practical statesmanship. Moreover, the indorsement of acts so palpably at war with the avowed doctrines of the Conservatives must cast an air of disingenuousness over all their proceedings, and must deprive them of that moral power which, in this country, is so important an element of political success.

The Sentiments of James L. Orr and Montgomery Blair.

IT has been some years since a Southern orator of secession proclivities has favored a Philadelphia audience. We had almost learned to believe that the time was past when the planter would be received with cheers by Pennsylvania. It has been many months since the rich tones of the South Carolina gentleman have been heard upon our streets, and we suppose, as a stranger, we should bid him welcome. But it is difficult for our population to forget those who have been instrumental in bringing about all our suffering. And among these instruments was Hon. JAMES. L. ORR, of South Carolina, delegate to the Convention, who addressed a public meeting last night.

We have read his speech, as published, with some care, feeling, as we did, a natural anxiety to see how a repentant (?) Rebel would address an assemblage of residents of the most loyal city of the land. The impression left upon our minds from its perusal may be an unjust one, but we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that Mr. ORR sought to be crafty, and that all his sentiments were prepared in conference before hand. They have not the true ring of honesty about them. They are not the unguarded expression of an open heart; but they seem to us stilted and elaborate, and are strongly suggestive of deception. We propose to glance at one or two of his sentiments as reported.

The Governor, after assuring his hearers that the submission of the South was general, and that they intended in good faith so to act as to obliterate the past (omitting, however, any mention of the Memphis and New Orleans riots), proceeded to speak on the subject of the national debt. He said:—

"Although your public debt was contracted in a war against that section from which I come, I should feel that any repudiation of that debt tarnished my honor. It is the debt of the Government. Its obligations are to be met in good faith, and I say to all asserting the contrary, *that I am in favor of acknowledging all debts contracted by your Government, or my Government, for whatever purpose.*"

Now this utterance may be all right. It may be the declaration of a desire to pay our debt and our debt only, and, influenced by a desire to unite conflicting interests, the Governor may have meant that "your Government and my Government" are one and the same. But following the strict construction of the English language, and supposing the Governor to be familiar with the rules of syntax, we must take him to mean that he favors the payment of the debts of two distinct Governments, one of which is ours and one of which was his; in other words, that he favored the assumption of Rebel debt as well as the loyal indebtedness. If such was his meaning, it will be well for us to have it distinctly understood, as our people would like to examine into the propriety of adding to our burden some two thousand millions more. It would be well for us to have the thing perfectly understood. We mean to do the Governor no injustice, and would sincerely regret did we unintentionally place him in a false light, but we hold him only by his words as published, and until he corrects them, we suppose they will have to be placed to his responsibility.

The concluding passage of his speech is peculiar. He appeals to us to kill all radicalism because we were the first to respond to the call for troops to defend our flag. The Keystone State was ever foremost in its defense of the Union and its bitter and undying hostility to treason—why then should it be expected that we should take by the hand those who have not yet washed the blood of her sons from their hands? Why then should she be ready to welcome the defenders of a preconcerted series of murders in order that a harmless Convention should be disbanded. A better acquaintance with the sentiment of Pennsylvania, such as he can acquire by October next, will show to Mr. ORR that it is no use to hope that our State will "effectually put an end to radicalism of all sorts."

Mr. ORR was followed by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who went further than his predecessor in delivering his views. No one can accuse Mr. BLAIR of deception. He spoke his sentiments out boldly, and without fear announced his views. There was a frankness about all he said which was certainly commendable. He spoke in favor of the South. He showed how the Constitution forbid secession. He maintained that the war only had decided the issue, and with commendable frankness avowed his desire and design of placing the South once more in the Union. His attack on Governor CURTIN was certainly undeserved. Coming to Pennsylvania, and speaking to an audience which, even if it did not agree with the Governor in politics, held him in the highest personal and official esteem, to impute to him merely the ill-feeling incident on a reprisal as the cause of his course, was certainly a want of taste.

But we have nothing to find fault with in the greater part of Mr. BLAIR'S remarks. We desire that the views of the new party should be clearly expressed, and hope that all other speakers will utter as decided sentiments as those which flowed from the lips of Mr. LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General.

Then and Now.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in his speech at the Democratic meeting last evening, indulged in the following little puff of "the BLAIRS."

"I can assure you my heart is in this struggle, and so have been the hearts of all my family. I will say that no men in this country resisted secession more than the BLAIRS. My brother, FRANK BLAIR, was the first in this nation to enlist in this war. When secession first reared its head, my brother, FRANK BLAIR, called his friends in St. Louis around him, and told them:—'We have got to fight for the safety of this Government. In the arsenal here there are at least 75,000 guns, just within the reach of that Rebel commander—that CLAIB. JACKSON.'"

MONTGOMERY forgot to add, that his "brother, FRANK BLAIR," is now cheek by jowl with the very men who had planned to seize those 75,000 guns and turn them against the Government.

Quite Natural.

THE bitterness of MONTGOMERY BLAIR against the Union party is quite amusing. He can never forget nor forgive his ignominious expulsion from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. The very Convention which renominated President LINCOLN unseated his weak and obnoxious Cabinet officer. The manner, too, in which Mr. LINCOLN performed the painful duty had a touch of grim humor about it that will always stick to the popular mind. "Your time has come, Mr. BLAIR," said the great man; and Mr. BLAIR, with his head under his arm, walked out of the White House. He has been bitter ever since.

A CONSERVATIVE journal, speaking of the Convention, says:—

"It is expected that the Southern delegates to this convention will establish the important fact *that the people of the south recognize their inability to resist the power* of the Federal Government."

We thought that "fact" was established at Appotomax Court House, Virginia, some time ago.

The Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church.

DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA:

Reverend and Dear Sir—The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, convoked by the authority of the Holy See, will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore, on the first Sunday in October, under the Presidency of the Most Reverend Martin J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, as Apostolic Delegate.

You will please announce this most important event to the Faithful committed to your care immediately after the receipt of this circular.

Questions of great weight and interest, touching the permanence and progress of our Holy Faith in this country, will be presented to the Right Reverend Prelates there to be assembled, for their deliberation and decision. It cannot be doubted that the action of this Council will largely influence the destinies of our Holy Religion in these United States. And, as "Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights,"—St. James, 1st chap., 17th verse,—there could be no occasion more imperatively demanding the exercise, both on our part and that of our people, of constant and fervent prayer.

Let us, therefore, during the period preceding the opening of the Council, as well as throughout its sessions, unite in earnest supplications to the Father of lights, that He may shed His divine influences on the assembled Prelates, and imbue them with that spirit of wisdom, counsel, and fortitude so essential to the happy issue of their deliberations. You will announce the Friday immediately preceding the opening of the Council (Friday, the 5th of October), as a day of fasting, for this intention. On the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on all Sundays following, until the end of the Council, you will recite with the people, after the Parochial Mass, the Litany of the Saints; and exhort them to approach the Sacraments during this time, and in their public and private devotions, most earnestly to recommend this matter to God.

"And may the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen."

Given at Philadelphia, Sunday, the 12th of August, A. D. 1866. † JAMES FREDERIC, Bishop of Philadelphia.

By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop.
AUG. J. MCCONOMY, Secretary.

THE FREEDMEN.

FREEDMEN MURDERED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—General Scott, from South Carolina, forwards a report of a murder of a freedman by a white man named Reuben Olding. The negro, A. Payton, always a freeman, was returning to Abbyaville, after an absence of five years, and on the road was shot by Olding without provocation or cause, unless, as citizens express it, of an insatiate thirst for blood. Governor Orr has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

GEORGIA.

A report from Cobb county, Georgia, represents the affairs there as very peaceable. The 4th of July was celebrated by the colored people only, by a picnic. Enclosed is a letter or commendation to the agent from the Mayor of Marietta, the judges of courts, postmasters, four lawyers, and railroad superintendent. The medical report from Georgia say that seven hundred and thirty-three cases were treated, six per cent. died; sixty-two cases of smallpox, and others malaria.

KENTUCKY.

The medical report for July shows 116 cases treated. Eight per cent. of these died. There was no smallpox, but chiefly fevers and inflammation of the lungs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By a special order issued to-day, the Freedmen's Bureau court martial at Raleigh has been converted into a Military Commission, for the trial of civilians charged by Generals Steedman and Fullerton with improprieties in connection with freedmen's affairs in North Carolina. General T. H. Ruger is President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

The demand for money is still very limited as compared with the amount of loanable funds offering in the market. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent. Prime business notes are discounted at 5 to 5½ per cent.

Compound interest notes are in the main unchanged, the ruling rates being for June compounds, 1864, 113¾ to 114; July compounds, 1864, 113¼ to 113½; August compounds, 1864, 112¾ to 113; October compounds, 1864, 111¼ to 112; December compounds, 1864, 110¼ to 111; May compounds, 1865, 108¾ to 109; August compounds, 1865, 107¼ to 107½; September compounds, 1865, 106¾ to 107; October compounds, 1865, 106¼ to 106½.

To-morrow the Assistant Treasurer, at the Custom House, will commence to convert the first series of Seven-thirties of August into the Five-twenty bonds, registered or coupon, of 1865, free of expense to the holders. The exchange can be made before or after the coupons or interest due August 15 are paid, deducting or adding interest to make the operations with the Five-twenty bonds at par.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning. Government bonds were weak and a shade off. Registered Five-twenties of 1865 sold down to 107, after selling at 107¼; June Seven-thirties sold at 104⅝; Ten-forties were also ⅛ lower. City and State loans were dull. A lot of the former, of the new issue, brought 98¾.

In the Railroad share market there was rather a better feeling, with a marked upward tendency in Pennsylvania Railroad. Reading was firm at 56⅛, and Catawissa preferred at 37¼. Camden and Amboy advanced to 127½.

The miscellaneous stock list was dull. A sale of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was reported at 129½. For North America, 226 was bid; Philadelphia, 143; Commercial, 54; Mechanics', 31½; Girard, 55; and Manufacturers', 31.

We quote the following bids for Canal stocks: 27 for Schuylkill Navigation common; 57½ for Lehigh; 118 for Morris preferred; 2 for Union; and 14 for Susquehanna.

Gold closed this afternoon at 149¾.

The New York bank statement for the week shows an increase in loans of $1,454,340, and in net deposits of $75,558. The specie is decreased $1,024,691, while the legal-tenders are increased $626,755.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Ætna Mining 4

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 US 5-20s 65 coup 107
$300 do 1865 reg 107¼
$1000 U S 10-40s coup 99⅝
$10000 U S 7-30s June 104⅛
$8000 City 6s, n lots.. 98⅜
$800 Morris C'l b l. 93
$2000 Pa R 1st mg 6s 99½
$1000 Lehigh V bs... 94
$1000 Elmira 7s..... 97
$3000 Read m 6s 70.. 96
6 sh Penn R..... 57⅝
262 sh do....lots. 58
100 sh Ph & E 32⅜
5 sh F and M Bk.. 129
100 sh Cata pf....55. 37¼
100 sh Reading R R. 56⅝
10 sh Cam. & Am..197
13 sh do....lots 127
200 sh St Nich Cl lots 9¼

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	149½	149¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s	140	—
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13⅜	13⅞
" " July, 1864	13⅛	13⅝
" " August, 1864	12⅜	12¾
" " October, 1864	11⅛	11½
" " Dec., 1864	10⅛	10½
" " May, 1865	8⅞	9
" " August, 1865	7⅛	7¼
" " Sept., 1865	6⅞	7
" " October, 1865	6⅛	6¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 14.—There is more inquiry for Timothy Seed, and several lots were disposed of at $4·50 for interior up to $6 for choice. Cloverseed is selling at $6 50@7 ₱ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is in better demand, and small sales have been made at $3 45@3 50.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held firmly at $35 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

The Flour Market continues very quiet, but prices, particularly of the better brands, are firmly maintained, and in some instances an advance has been realized. About 800 bbls. were taken by the home consumers at $6 50@7 50 per barrel for superfine; $7 50@8·50 for old extras; $10·50@11 for new wheat do.; $10@12 for common and fancy Northwestern extra family; $10 50@11 50 for old Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for Wheat of prime quality at yesterday's figures. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and choice new red at $2 70@2 75; and 1500 bushels spring at $2·22½@2·25. White remains without change. The last sale of Rye was at $1·06@1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, but the offerings are very small. Sales of Pennsylvania at 95@96c; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 5500 bushels new Delaware at 48c. afloat and 50c. in the cars.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 32. 70 Barrels Ohio, sold at $2 35.

—Golden quartz has lately been found in the Green Mountain State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

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EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866. 4 5 1y

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WIGWAM.

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Philadelphia, August 14, 1866.

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The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

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The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

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Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE CHESNUT.—*Baccarat* was produced on Saturday evening to an immense audience. The scenery is very grand, and received the larger share of the applause. The piece was put upon the stage in excellent style, and the acting was very creditable to all. There is no doubt that *Baccarat* will be a great success. It is well worth seeing. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Michael Woolf, were especially good in their respective parts, and were warmly applauded in each of the fine scenes. The "Whirlpool of Croissy" and the "Inundation" scenes were finer than any that have been presented in this country. Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, the dramatist of the theatre, has rearranged the piece into five acts and prologue, and has considerably improved it.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. J. B. Roberts, the favorite Philadelphia tragedian, commenced an engagement of six nights' duration last evening. The play selected is the romantic one of *The Corsican Brothers*. The comical drama of *The People's Lawyer* will conclude the performance.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The South Jersey Cranberry Company, recently organized for the purpose of cultivating this valuable article, have been so successful that during the coming winter and spring double the number of acres of ground will be placed under cultivation. The crop this season, it is thought, will be a very profitable one, and the cultivated berry looks better than those which grow naturally. The soil of South Jersey is peculiarly adapted for raising them, and their cultivation is only in its infancy.

BUILDING VESSELS.—The business of building vessels along the coast of South Jersey is carried on very extensively. At Absecum there are now two fine schooners nearly ready for launching, and several more are in a forward state of completion at May's Landing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE MURDERERS NEWTON CHAMPION AND RICHARD P. ROBINSON, THE REPUTED MURDERER OF HELEN JEWETT.—In glancing over the chronicles of crime we are often startled by the great similarity of the details of crimes that have been committed at long intervals of time. It is a sad though instructive lesson to trace up the general points of resemblance, and analyze the apparent causes and motives of action.

Those of us who were living at the time well remember the fearful excitement caused by the murder of a celebrated courtesan in New York, in 1838. The supposed murderer, like the murderer of the late Mary Carney, perpetrated the act with the greatest coolness and deliberation. Robinson was a man of a generally good character. He was in respectable circumstances, and in good social standing. For several years he had been consorting with his victim, when in a fit of jealousy he murdered her in cold blood.

With the coolest nonchalance he strode from the house where the corpse of his victim lay wrapped in her bloody sheet, and, as a measure of precaution, he set fire to the bed on which it lay, to destroy the evidence of his handiwork. Without a pang of remorse, he faced his fellows in the broad light of day with an unchanged countenance. Arrested and brought before the tribunal of the law, the same stoical indifference marked his demeanor as marked that of Newton Champion. As evidence upon evidence was piled up against him, and the death penalty seemed hanging threateningly over his head, he still maintained the same stony composure. And when, after he had been acquitted, when all expected the dread sentence of "guilty" to have been brought in against him, he walked out with the stoicism of a Probst amidst the raging of a fearfully incensed mob.

Newton Champion is also a man of the most respectable family and connections. When the war broke out that has so recently distracted our country, he was serving in a highly honorable position as an officer in our navy. His conduct was irreproachable, and he was respected by all. The future was bright before him, and little could he even have dreamed of the fearful cloud that was rising as yet below the line of his horizon.

But time went on, and Champion, who was serving as an engineer on an iron-clad in Charleston, resigned on account of sickness contracted in the line of duty in the service of his country. Sick in body and mind, he, finding his desire to get to his home could not be granted, resigned. From that moment his fall began. Coming home to this city in the latter part of 1863 he made the acquaintance of a fair but fallen woman—Mary Carney. The acquaintance, began in iniquity, soon destroyed all the moral sense of the deluded man. He went from one folly to another.

In a vain endeavor to fly from destruction he again enlisted in our army, and from thence was drafted into that navy where he had held a responsible position as an officer, in the capacity of a coal-heaver. But even this could not save him. He appeared to be doomed. Weakened in mind, he returned to this city in January, after receiving his discharge, only to renew his intercourse with the same woman who had been the cause of his ruin; and from that time his fall has been rapid. Weakened mentally and physically by his dissipation, he sacrificed everything in his unholy passion for his victim. Home, friends, self, all were forgotten.

We know the sequel. We have heard the dreadful, sickening details of the cool-blooded tragedy. It is fresh in the memories of all, and we need refer to it no further than to remark how similarly both she and Helen Jewett were butchered—the nonchalance and satanic coolness of the murderer in each case. There did not appear to be any systematic plan to avoid detection in either case, and the evidence against Robinson was seemingly overwhelming, as it is against Newton Champion. It remains to be seen how the latter will come out at his trial.

Both of the victims were women of like character. Handsome, accomplished, and attractive in their personal appearance, they were dangerous members of society to the young men of the cities. Both commenced life amidst the purifying influence of a happy country life. They both shaped their own life: lived a course of sin and shame, and met the same fearful end. What a field for moral reflection is the lives of the actors in those fearful tragedies of life! They should be examples to all who are rushing the same road to destruction, but who, with blinded eyes, will not see the breakers ahead.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Between one and two o'clock this morning some burglars attempted an entrance into the house occupied by Mr. E. O. Carrington, No. 2329 Green street. Mr. Carrington is of the firm of Kelty, Carrington & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street, and is absent with his family in the country. The house is unoccupied during the day. At night two young men, clerks in the store, sleep at the house. This morning, about one o'clock, they were awakened from sleep by a noise in the yard, as if some one was prying open a shutter. One of the young men took a loaded pistol and descended the stairs softly to the second story. The bath-room shutter had been pried open, and a man was in the act of raising the window. His face presented a good mark, just filling a pane of glass. The young man discharged the pistol, which took effect in the burglar's head or face. As he rolled off the shed on which he stood, he was borne away by his companions in the yard. The alarm was given, and if there had been a policeman on duty within call he might have heard the rattle sprung by a neighbor, or the shouts of the young men, or the shot from the pistol. As it was, the men escaped. This morning some burglar's tools were found on the shed, and spots of blood on the side of the building.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A girl died suddenly this morning at No. 2016 West Delancy place. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

STEALING A "DORG."—William Fesler, who lives in Tenth street, above Columbia avenue, was the "victim of circumstances." Last night he was arrested for stealing his old "dorg," which had formerly been his solace and pet. One year and a month ago the said animal mysteriously disappeared, and William mourned, but bided his time. He watched and watched, and waited and waited, and at last his eyes were blessed with a sight of his old favorite coming out of the alley of another who had appropriated it. William immediately caught his old time pet, and, clasping it to his bosom, fled precipitately to his home. He was followed and arrested. The man who had had him said he had raised the dog from a pup, and he had had it registered for the past thirteen months. The case was so much against William that he was held in $700 bail by Alderman Fitch to answer the charge of larceny.

THE NEWS ABOUT TOWN.—As is natural, the Convention is the topic of the hour. In the anticipation that there may be a disturbance, or rather to guard against any occurring, the most ample precautions have been taken. The police will be around in great force, and not the least danger of any rioting may be anticipated. The feeling in certain quarters runs very high, however, and we hear any quantity of talk on the streets. The Continental is constantly blocked with the hangers-on and the camp followers of the political campaign, who are greedy to catch the slightest item of news of the movements of the delegates.

CONGRESS HALL.—For a number of years past Cape May has been the almost general resort of the wealth and respectability of our city. The ease of access, both by steamer and railroad, render it the most popular watering place in our vicinity. Its hotel accommodations are unsurpassed. More particularly conspicuous for its time-honored enterprise and its superb accommodations, we would notice the "Congress Hall," which is carried on by Mr. J. F. Cake. It is unnecessary for us to commend it, as it speaks for itself.

BASE BALL.—A new Base Ball Club was organized August 13, 1866, in the Fourteenth Ward, known as the Korndaffer Base Ball Club, composed of the members of the Lincoln Hose Company. The following is a list of the officers:—G. W. Worrell, President; H. Bechtel, Vice-President; J. L. Fox, Secretary; C. Barnes, Field Captain; J. Barker, Treasurer; C. Barnes, Corresponding Secretary, No. 1338 Atmore street. All communications must be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED, AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.—This afternoon, while several laborers employed in the brick yard of Mr. Buist, at Federal street, above Twenty-fifth, in excavating a bank, the whole bank suddenly caved in, and buried several of them. One man, named George Mink, aged 40 years, was killed instantly, and another named Theodore Otis, was injured in a very serious manner. He was taken to the Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Aaron Keating and J. Carfrey were arrested on the above charge last night, about 9 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Ninth and Parrish streets. Officers Galway and Hazlitt being attracted to the spot by the cries of some one in distress, saw several men in the act of robbing a man, whom they had knocked down, of his watch, hat, and umbrella. After a hearing before Alderman Massey they were each held in $1500 to answer.

A FIGHT.—Richard McClintock was arrested yesterday afternoon for getting into a row with a woman. Richard for the time forgot the chivalrous feelings that should actuate man, and engaged in a fight with a woman who was considerably the worse for liquor, whilst he was comparatively sober. The fight occurred in a house No. 2212 Hamilton street. Alderman Hutchinson held him in $800 bail.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Dugan was arrested about midnight for keeping a bawdy house at Eighth and Bedford streets. Negroes and whites flocked to this place indiscriminately, and last night the disturbance was so great that the police interfered and arrested the proprietress, Mary Dugan. She was committed by Alderman Tittermary in default.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE FUTURE.—

Soon, telegraphing may be made
in all affairs of life to aid;
A lady may convey—
Not stopping from her chair to rise—
This message to the butcher's eyes,
"Send beefsteak, right away."
Then on her absent husband's sight
Flash, "Don't you stay out late to-night;"
And constantly the wires would thrill
With orders Tower Hall must fill!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera, in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

HOME AGAIN—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity, as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting some of the most astonishing cures on record of cancers, tumors, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung diseases, and general affections of the respiratory and digestive organs, together with other chronic diseases. Those desiring a circular containing a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc., with other interesting information for the afflicted, can have them by application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free.

Mrs. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, in connection with Jayne's Sanative Pills. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LIKE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a national institution. To use it is as much a matter of custom as to vote. And because it has supplanted, by the force of inherent excellence, all other perfumes, the American people are proud of it.—*Waterbury American.*

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a lioness, in the person of EMMA, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. No. 730 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

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GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK
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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.—Noble, beautiful, and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MCCARTY—MCCAULEY.—August 12, by Rev. J. D. Long, in the Union M. E. Church, HENRY C. CARY MCCARTY and Miss MARY A. MCCAULEY, both of this city.

MULLEGAN—PRINTZ.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Shrigley, Mr. CHARLES P. MULLEGAN and Miss MARY PRINTZ, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 12th instant, ALICE, wife of George W. Allen, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 313 Beaver street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

BANES.—On the 11th instant, Mr. HIRAM BANES, in his 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Shippen street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GALLAGHER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Dr. JOSEPH H., son of Captain John and Eliza Gallagher.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1714 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

GAUL.—On the 12th instant, JOHN M. GAUL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, David Johnson, Jr., No. 261 S. Thirty-seventh street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at Asbury M. E. Church.

MACLEAN.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH MACLEAN, wife of George Maclean, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 315 Earp street (above Eighth and above Reed), on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, SEMIRAMIS, wife of Thomas Miller, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, West Chester road, near the eight-mile stone, Haverford, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Cemetery, Lower Merion.

SMITH.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late Edward Ganby, of Cape May county, N. J., in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 14 Beck street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

STEWART.—On the morning of the 13th instant, after a lingering illness Mrs. MARY, wife of John Stewart, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. William Stewart, No. 24·9 Howard street, above York, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

STOKES.—On the 11th instant, at Rancocas, N. J., Mrs. SARAH A. STOKES, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son George T. Stokes, Esq., No. 2021 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THACHER.—In this city, on the 13th instant, HORACE HEILMAN, infant son of T. Dwight and Emma E. Thacher, aged 6 months.

WHITE.—On the 10th instant, HANNAH WHITE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Jonathan White, No. 4519 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Cheltenham M. E. Church.

WILLARD.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, CHARLES T. WILLARD, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, O. H. Willard, No. 1206 Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th instant. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

ICE AXES, TOMAHAWKS AND TONGS; various kinds of Ice Picks, Ice Mallets, with a pick in the handle; large Iron Spoons, for Ice Cream Freezers, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS, OF A VARIETY of patterns, and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for hanging them, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOLDING POCKET LANTERNS, WHICH have a place for matches and an extra supply of tapers, and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city; A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa; D. L. & A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 6 6 6m

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

DATES FROM LONDON AND PARIS AT NOON TO-DAY.

Napoleon's Scheme to Extend the Boundaries of France.

Refusal of Prussia to Accede to His Demands.

Probable War Between France and Prussia.

What the "Moniteur" of this Morning Says Upon the Subject.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence

To-Day's London Markets

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

War Expected Between France and Prussia.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO CEDE THE RHINE PROVINCES TO NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 14, noon.—The Prussian Government has informed the Emperor of France that his demands for the extension of the frontiers of his empire to the banks of the river Rhine *cannot be complied with!*

The same power asserts that Prussian territory situated on the Rhine will never be ceded to France under any circumstances whatever.

This announcement causes much excitement here, and it is feared that trouble will be the inevitable result.

THE DESIGNS OF NAPOLEON—HIS PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

PARIS, August 14, noon.—The *Moniteur* of this morning argues that the course of Napoleon in the recent peace negotiations, has been guided entirely by his endeavors to preserve the peace of his own empire and of all Europe.

Any selfish motives of aggrandizement are disclaimed, and the demands made were believed to be based upon what would be the natural results of the peace.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 14, noon.—Consols are quoted to day at 12 o'clock, at 88¼ for money.

United States Five-twenties, 68¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14, noon.—Cotton is reported firm at 12 o'clock. No change in quotations. The sales will cover about ten thousand bales.

FROM THE WIGWAM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

A call was made from the platform by A. O. Perrin for a member of the Georgia delegation, which revealed the fact that there was a temporary organization, the temporary Secretaries being:—A. O. Perrin, of New York; John F. Coyle, District of Columbia; A. R. Fost, of Pennsylvania; James R. O. Byrne, District of Columbia.

At this point the South Carolina delegates and those of Massachusetts entered the building intermixed, and walking arm in arm. They were followed by the delegates from Mississippi. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, seemed to be the centre of observation.

When Governor Randall announced that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina were entering arm in arm, the audience rose simultaneously to their feet, cheer followed cheer, and hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved, the band striking up, "We'll rally round the flag."

Scarce had the strains of the loyal air died away, when the strains of "Dixie" rose full as loud, and were as loudly cheered.

It was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," which was received by a general rising, and a unanimous shout of applause and welcome.

Governor Randall then rose and said:—

The meeting will now come to order, for the purpose of temporary organization of this Convention. I propose the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary Chairman of this Convention (great cheers), and General Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, then proposed three cheers for the Union, which was heartily responded to.

General Dix then stepped forward and said:—

Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens of the whole Union:—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high moral and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people (cheers) *of all the States of this Union*, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787, the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better Government for the States that were united under the old Confederacy—a Government which has been made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trials and perils it has encountered, and the Constitution which they came here to form we are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.)

We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union—a government which cannot permit the violation of its principles or of the protection it extends to the people who are represented in it, over those who by virtue of that representation are entitled to a voice in the administration of the public affairs. (Cheers.) It was such a Government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the Government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice, and good faith, to defend and to maintain. Gentlemen we are *not* living under such a Government. Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five.

Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body. That numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and as far as in us lies to redress. (Long and continued applause.) When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the Legislative body. (Applause.) They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861. (Applause.)

Those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on other grounds of fairness and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any Constitutional power, had called on the confederated States to accept conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the Government. These conditions were made and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, a violation of the faith of the Government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. (Applause.) Each House of Congress is made a judge of the qualifications of its members, and can reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies act conjointly, and cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarrantable assumption of power. (Applause.) Congress has not only done this; it has gone farther.

It has incorporated new conditions in amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union. To insist on the conditions they contain, is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their representation in Congress. Is this the government our fathers fought to establish? (Cries of No, no.) Is this the government we have been fighting to preserve? (Cries of No, no.) The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong (applause and cheering) to restore the legislative body to its full proportions by giving to the members of the Union their proper place in the public counsels. Legislation without representation is an anomaly under our political system. No! In our form of government it would be another name for usurpation and misrule.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose, that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of our Government which needs amendment—some things to be done and others to be undone.

There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare, but we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. (Loud cheering and applause.) This should be our first, our immediate aim. (Applause.) It is in the Congressional districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial, unjust, and pernicious legislation. But the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, to bring the Government back, in the language of Jefferson, "to the republican track," will come later. (Applause.)

But with wise, harmonious, judicious action on our part, and on the part of those we represent, it need not be long delayed. (Applause.)

I believe that public opinion is right; that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and those which control the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts?—(applause)—to bring back the Republic, purify it, strengthen it by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, and to its ancient prosperity and power? (Loud cheers and applause.)

To present to the world an example worthy of imitation, with no Utopian vision of good government, but with the grand old reality of better times (applause), with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future are inseparably entwined. (Applause.) One country, one flag, one Union of equal States. (Loud and continued cheering and applause.)

The President here remarked:—

Gentlemen:—It is proposed that the Divine blessing be invoked upon our proceedings by Rev. T. N. McDonough.

After the opening prayer, and the reading of the call for the Convention, the audience had an opportunity of gazing at several of the men who have of late figured extensively in the halls of Congress and in the public prints. General Steadman, of Ohio; Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; and Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia. Steadman is a burly little man, and rather modest withal, for before any one could get a passing glimpse of him, he had offered his resolution and dropped into his seat again. Doolittle being one of the leaders in the new party movement, was seated upon the stage. We had pictured to our minds one of those rough specimens of humanity which so often gain the upper hand in the West. Senator Doolittle, on the contrary, is almost as neat in appearance as a parlor dandy, and speaks with the utmost clearness and precision. The tall, gaunt form of Montgomery Blair, with his scanty top-knot of auburn hair, presented a singular contrast to the bristling little man whose long grey locks and flowing beard were so familiar in days gone by to the denizens of Third street. We refer, of course, to Colonel Florence, who appeared to be extremely anxious for the reading of the Democratic call for the Convention, lest the world might think that he and others of the faithful were entirely out of place.

Another prominent figure was that of the venerable Senator McDougall, of California, who spent some time in promenading up and down in front of the audience, attracting a good share of attention by his blue coat and glittering brass buttons. When Colonel Florence arose to speak, the Senator gave him a very comical look, and then quietly sat down for the remainder of the session.

Montgomery Blair at last jumped up the second time to make the motion for adjournment, and then the audience noticed that he wore a tan-colored vest and a blue necktie—a model of true republican simplicity.

If Mr. Blair had been ten minutes sooner with his motion for the adjournment he would have merited the thanks of the assembled crowd; but as it was, the first man who attempted to leave the Wigwam was saluted with a gust of rain, which a moment later rattled down in hearty earnestness, finding its way through the roof of the building, and adding to anything but the good humor of the multitude below. The roof leaked at every pore, and the pores extended over its entire surface.

Reporters gathered their notes under their hats in a twinkling, while the few persons present who had had the forethought to bring their umbrellas with them gathered in groups upon the benches. The remainder of the audience dodged between the drops, making a zigzag line for the door. The scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and would have been well worth stopping to look at and laugh at, if one could have found shelter while so doing.

After the adjournment of the Convention, meetings of the several committees appointed during the session were held. The Committee on Resolutions, on whom will also devolve the duty of preparing an address to the people of the United States, selected Senator Doolittle for their chairman. The Conservative Republicans may consider this a triumph.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue.

On Wednesday,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 850 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales. 8 6t

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.

Included in sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—
Full line French embroidered bands, flouncings, edgings, insertings, waists, robes, &c., &c., just landed, for first city sales.

Also, 150 pieces new styled shirred muslin, for waists.

Also, an invoice of Valencia edgings and insertings, Valencia lace collars, and Valencia trimmed hdkfs., &c., &c.

PARIS KID GLOVES.

Also, 1000 dozen ladies' and gents' superior quality colored and black kid gloves, in regular sizes, and of a superior make.

300 LOTS FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

Also, 300 lots Paris fancy goods, consisting in part of French combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, French money wallets, fancy baskets, ladies' companions, belt buckles, silk hair nets, elastics, mirrors, albums, bead baskets, French canes, &c., &c.

POCKET WALLETS AND BAGS.

Also, an invoice of superior quality morocco pocket wallets and bags—a full line, for first-class city retail sales.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Also, 1000 dozen ladies', misses', and children's steel-spring hoop skirts, of best make and latest style, for first-class sales.

Also, 500 dozen superior all whalebone and cane mechanical corsets. 8 13 2t

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No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PERSONAL.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1·60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

KNEASS & CO.

(Late of, and successors to M. Magee & Co.),

HAVING MOVED INTO THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 631 MARKET Street,

NEAR SEVENTH,

Invite purchasers before buying to examine their Stock, which is unsurpassed for variety in the Union, and compare their prices with other establishments.

Our motto is to buy our customers with our goods.

8 13 3t*

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

French, English, and American Experiments—The Defects of the Needle-gun, Etc. Etc.

An elaborate paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, written by M. Xavier Raymond, contains, in connection with a review of the war in Germany, some interesting statements concerning the needle-gun and the different varieties of breech-loading arms.

He says of the Prussian weapon that its mechanism is very simple, and easily adjusted even by the least intelligent private. That it is a practical weapon is sufficiently apparent from the fact that it has been in use for twenty-five years, and has stood three campaigns victoriously. Still, its defects are serious. As regards range, accuracy of aim, and penetrating power, it leaves a great deal to be desired. It shoots straight enough up to three hundred metres, but declines above that range up to six hundred metres, beyond which distance she does not carry. At that range even improved bullets will fall at the foot of the target, whilst the muskets of other European armies shoot hard at one thousand and even twelve hundred metres. It is owing to this—and not, as Dr. Russell says in one of his letters to the London *Times*, its small size—that the bullet "skims by a bone" where a French or English bullet would break it.

M. Raymond ascribes this defect to the imperfect closing of the breech, which permits a great escape of gas, and to the extent of the windage. Another drawback is that the musket must be cleaned very frequently. In wet weather the residue left by the powder takes the shape of thick mud, and in dry weather it becomes a hard crust, which impedes the free motion of the sliding tube; mud or crust, it has to be washed away, else the weapon would be useless. M. Raymond does not appear to be quite sure how often this operation is necessary, but he has heard that cleaning becomes necessary after the musket has been fired fifty rounds.

M. Raymond then proceeds to show what has been done in France with reference to breech-loaders. Among the various weapons which he mentions, two are worthy of notice. The first is the rifle adopted by the Cent Gardes as early as 1853—a beautiful weapon, very light and handy—which shoots very straight, and carries twelve hundred metres; the bullet is small, the whole cartridge weighing only twelve grammes; the charge is exploded by a brass pin, driven laterally through the copper socket filled with fulminating powder; this socket closes the cartridge. This musket was invented by Colonel Treille de Beaulieu. It is almost perfect as a weapon, but has one fatal fault—it is far too costly and delicate to stand the rough usage of a campaign.

The breech-loader, however, which appears to have found favor with the French Government is one invented by M. Chassepot, which has been on trial at intervals for the last ten years. It has, as M. Raymond says, emerged from the limbo of committees and committee-rooms; the battalion of Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, now at the camp of Chalons, having, since its arrival there, been provided with it. M. Raymond gives the following account of the results obtained by this weapon, premising that the musket was fired, not by picked men, but by privates taken at random from the ranks:—

THE FRENCH BREECH-LOADER.

"As regards the rapidity of fire, which appears nowadays to be the principal desideratum, a man with a lot of loose cartridges beside him can fire the Chassepot musket twelve times in one minute; but that rate the most skilful and robust soldier cannot keep up beyond about thirty rounds; past that the fire perceptibly slackens. The same thing occurs with the Prussian needle-gun after the twenty-fifth round. The cause is purely physical, i. e., the fatigue of the man, whose left arm has often to support unaided the whole weight of the weapon. If, instead of having loose cartridges by the soldier's side, he has to take them out of his pouch, the rate of firing declines to six rounds per minute; but it averages seven or eight rounds per minute if the man is allowed to take his cartridges from the right-hand pocket of his trousers. The accuracy of the weapon has been ascertained by making the men fire at targets two metres high by two in breadth, at a range of five hundred metres, using a rest for the rifle. At that range a great many men firing a hundred rounds lodged a hundred bullets in the target (or, as we should say, there were very few wide ones). The point-blank range of the Chassepot musket is fixed at five hundred metres, the extreme range exceeds one thousand metres, and the weapon requires no cleaning before two hundred and fifty rounds have been fired. One thousand and twelve hundred shots have been fired with the same musket without its sustaining any damage. The Chassepot musket may, therefore, sustain very advantageously a competition with the needle-gun. Its superiority arises chiefly from the more perfect closing of the breach, which is complete, whilst it is very defective in the *zundnadelgewehr*. All the gases developed by the ignition of the charge are utilized to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, whilst the perfect combustion of the powder naturally obviates the necessity of frequent cleanings, which the Prussian weapon cannot do without. Croakers will lament that such a long time should have elapsed before its merits were recognized, but it must be acknowledged that the results arrived at are important. Let us add—but this is the dark side of the picture—that if the Chassepot rifle were adopted as the regulation musket for the infantry (which means two million of muskets), it would be requisite to apply for a credit of 100,000,000f. to manufacture them ($20,000,000)."

THE AUSTRIANS AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.

M. Raymond then speaks of the gun in use in the Austrian service—a muzzle loader on a new principle, that of M. Lorenz, which, both as regards range and precision, he thinks may compare advantageously with any other arm on the system; but that system is condemned. He says:—

"General Benedek, in an order of the day, warned his soldiers of the rapid fire of the needle-gun, but told them to come to close quarters, and trust to their bayonets and the butt ends of their muskets. The advice was worthy of a brave man, but was it possible to follow it? The needle-gun, limited as its range is, sends a bullet five hundred yards, and that is a long distance to get over under such a pelting storm of lead as the Prussian infantry can shower into the space before it. General Benedek, who was at Solferino, where he displayed no common energy and talents, must have known that at that battle no cavalry, Austrian or French, was able to come up to the infantry opposed to them. On either side the fire disorganized the charges before they could reach the squares, and this in spite of the undoubted gallantry of the men; and yet horses charge at a more rapid pace than men do, and on both sides the infantry had only percussion muzzle-loaders."

BREECH-LOADERS IN ENGLAND.

At the Wimbledon rifle meeting in England, last month, several varieties of breech-loaders were tested. The results are summed up by the *Saturday Review* as follows:—

"The best performances in the trial for accuracy were those of the Westley Richards and the Spencer at two hundred, and the Berdan at five hundred yards. The greatest speed was obtained with the Remington carbine, from which one competitor actually got out fifty-one bullets in three minutes. But this was only done by shooting so wildly as not only to throw the majority of the balls off the target, but to send a fair proportion of them quite away from the buts on to the running deer mantelets, and, in short, all over the country. Even when fired slowly at the short range of two hundred yards, the weapon was deficient in accuracy and force, and would need much improvement before it could be seriously thought of as a soldier's arm. We are not sure that Brown Bess would not be more true, and it would be beyond all comparison a stronger shooting gun.

"In rapidity, the Westley Richards was generally fired at the rate of about twenty shots in three minutes (faster, no doubt, than the Prussian gun), and its accuracy at this rate was very creditable, its best score in the records we have yet seen being sixty-two marks in three minutes, which was more than the Remington, with all its rapidity, could achieve. But the greatest triumphs in accuracy and rapidity combined were won with the Spencer rifle. Its shooting seems at least as good as that of the Westley Richards, and its pace is better. On one occasion it scored seventy-nine in thirty shots, and on another eighty-two in thirty-three shots within the allotted time, and other scores were made little inferior to this. But the Spencer is at present shut out of the field by a defect traceable to the same arrangement to which its rapidity is due. Unlike any other weapons against which it competed, the Spencer takes in seven charges at once, which lie in a hollow in the butt, and are deposited in turn in the chamber by a very rapid action. Unfortunately, however, the cartridges are apt to jam, and several competitors were stopped in the middle of a good score by finding that the mechanism refused to act. Whether this fatal difficulty can be got over is one of the questions to be solved before the model breech loader is found; but it is difficult to believe that the ultimate pattern will not be a gun loaded, like the Spencer, with several cartridges at once.

"Besides those we have mentioned, a great variety of rifles were tried, with different degrees of success. The new Henry breech-loader—we believe an American invention—and the Berdan, the converted Enfield, made good work; and there were Green's and Craig's, and many others, both old and new, none of which, however, came quite to the front. The shooting, too, was principally at two hundred yards, a distance which tests the steadiness of the shooter much more than the accuracy of the rifle."

A prize of two hundred and fifty dollars, offered by the proprietors of the *Saturday Review*, was won with an Enfield rifle "converted" on the plan of Colonel Berdan, the distance being five hundred yards.

AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS.

The Board of Army Officers which recently met in Washington to test sixty-five different guns, filed its report in June, but the document is not yet published. We are enabled, however, to give the material results of the experiments.

General Hancock presided over the Board. The members were General Buchanan, of the infantry service; General Griffin, of the artillery; General Hagner and Colonel Benton, of the ordnance; Colonel Owens, of the cavalry; Colonel Comings, recorder. After repeated trials of all the guns submitted for inspection, the Board recommended for adoption the plan of converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, invented by Colonel Berdan; and also recommended the same plan for all the new muskets hereafter to be made.

The Berdan musket was fired from the shoulder, before the members of the Board, one hundred times in five and a half minutes—the first twenty rounds in one minute. It had previously been fired three hundred times for the purpose of "fouling" it; had then been rusted in salt and water, and afterwards rolled in fine sand; and, finally, was subjected to proof charges with the sediment of four hundred charges in it—but came out in perfect condition, and was again fired with safety. This extraordinary result is probably without a parallel in the history of small arms. A correspondent, alluding to the Wimbledon trial, remarks that "it must be very gratifying to the Board to know that an Enfield musket altered on the same plan won the prize in England."

The rapidity of fire of this arm is more than double that of the famous "needle-gun" of the Prussians. The cost of conversion does not exceed two dollars for each musket. Another American invention, therefore, is to be placed by the side of the monitors, now attracting the notice of Europe, as the best of its kind in use.

The magazine gun is not considered so effective a weapon as the improved breech-loader, nor has it been able to endure the repeated discharges to which the Army Board subjected the arms submitted for trial.

Married the Wrong Lady.

Love is a very uncertain thing, and it is not very safe to be too certain of the symptoms until they are unmistakable. Vienna has been stirred up lately by the comical result of a strange love story. It seems that in the house of one Herr Kuhne, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant, a young physician, happened to make the acquaintance of a young lady, burdened with some property, and thirty years of age. The lady, being unmarried, evinced some interest in the young but rather abashed doctor. She made love to him, in fact, very strongly, and persuaded him to visit her at her house. But, alas! he loved another lady. One evening, while conversing with him, she said:—

"With your favorable ideas of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying, yourself?"

Dr. Kant sighed; and his eyes resting on the ground, hesitatingly muttered in reply:—

"I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but—"

"But?" the lady hastily interposed.

"But," he continued, "the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand; and rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unavowed forever."

At an early hour the following day, however, she betook herself to a solicitor, and in legal form declared her wish to present and hand over as his property the sum of 150,000 guilders (£15,000) to Dr. Kant. When the document had been signed, countersigned, and duly completed, she sat down in the office, and enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added the following note:—

"Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage.

"Believe me, etc., ALICE MARTINI."

Dr. Kant—for he, and no other, was the individual addressed—was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle. Repairing at once to the parents of the Fraulein Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for and received the hand of a girl who had been flattered by his delicate attentions. His reply to Alice Martini, besides conveying to her his sincerest thanks, contained two *cartes de visite*, linked together with the significant rose-colored ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution; but as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was, by two successive courts, decided against her.

Writing Newspaper Articles.

From the North British Review.

It is not enough to think and to know. It requires the faculty of utterance. Certain things are to be said, and in a certain manner; and your amateur article writer is sure to strengthen in any manner but the right. Perhaps of all styles of writing there is none in which excellence is so rarely attained as that of newspaper writing. A readable leading article may not be the work of the loftiest order, or demand for its execution the highest attributes of genius; but whatever it may be, the power of accomplishing it with success is not shared by "thousands of clever fellows." Thousands of clever fellows, fortified by Mr. Thackeray's opinion, may think they can write the articles which they read in the morning journals; but let them take pen and paper and try.

Men are not born article writers any more than they are born doctors of the law or doctors of physic, as the ludicrous failures which are every day thrown into the rubbish basket of all our newspaper offices demonstrate past all contradiction. Incompetency is manifest in a variety of ways; but an irrepressible tendency to fine writing is associated with the greatest number of them. Give a clever young medical student a book about aural or dental surgery to review; and the chances are ten to one that the criticism will be little less than a high-flown, grandiloquent treatise on the wonders of creation. A regular "literary hack" will do the thing much better.

A "LAST MAN."—A Natal paper states that among the curiosities on the Market square of Maritzburg recently was "the last of the Hottentots." He is a man of very small features and diminutive stature. He spoke Dutch, and although a shrivelled-up specimen of humanity appeared in good health and spirits.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. P. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 127 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 8 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

6 22 fmw4m MADAME HERVILLY, Principal

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 18 6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

5 10 § CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

June 29. Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30. Peter D. Myers, Administrator of MARY A. PICHON, deceased.
" 30. A. H. Warthman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased.
" 30. Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased.
" 30. Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2. William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2. George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3. Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3. Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5. Henry M. Decherd, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5. Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7. William B. Wobbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12. William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13. Preserved Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14. Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18. Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20. Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased.
" 21. Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23. John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24. Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, deceased.
" 24. Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26. Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26. Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI, deceased.
" 26. George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23 sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUCH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13 wm2m Passenger Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic city, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 3 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 5 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street (Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 289 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

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STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

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JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

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BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chesnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 § BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

11 11smth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. 5 26

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

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ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS. A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
23 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

IT IS NOT YOUR BUSINESS WHY:

The following lines are not limited to any particular locality, but are applicable to every neighborhood:—

Would you like to know the secrets
Of your neigbor's house and life?
How he lives, or how he doesn't,
And just how he treats his wife?
How he spends his time of leisure,
Whether sorrowful or gay,
And where he goes for pleasure,
To the concert or the play!
If you wish it, I will tell you—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If your neighbor is but civil,
It is not your business why.

In short, instead of prying
In other men's affairs,
If you do your own but justice,
You will have no time for theirs.
Be attentive to such matters
As concerns yourself alone,
And whatever fortune flatters,
Let your business be your own.
One word by way of finis—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If you wish to be respected,
You must cease to be a pry.

Murder in Boston.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF SUICIDE TURNS OUT TO HAVE BEEN A BRUTAL MURDER.

From the Boston Post, August 11.

A further examination into the case of Michael O'Hare, who was reported to have shot himself at No. 7 Stillman street, leads to the belief that he was murdered. The circumstances indicate that he was first shot, and then beaten over the head with a hatchet. John Brown, a young man twenty-one years of age, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. Officer Twombly states, says the *Traveller*, that after the affair occurred he entered the house, where he was met by Mrs. O'Hare, who stated to him that her husband had shot himself, but exhibited very little emotion. The officer entered the room, and found O'Hare lying on the floor in about two gallons of blood. Several physicians were called, who gave it as their opinion that he had been murdered, an opinion that the officer had also formed soon after seeing the deceased. The room was searched to find the revolver with which the deed had been committed, but the efforts of the officer and physicians were fruitless. Mrs. O'Hare remarked that after her husband shot himself he must have thrown the revolver out of the window. Since Sunday night she has produced a small pistol belonging to her husband, and says that he probably shot himself with it: but experts state that it has not been discharged, from appearances, for six months. Mr. O'Hare was shot through the right eye, the ball passing through the head and lodging against the back of the skull, where it was found flattened. Upon examining him, several blows were discovered on his head, and fragments of the skull found in the blood on the floor, one of which was an inch and a quarter in length. The physicians who examined the deceased state that they never saw a man so terribly beaten. Continuing his search of the premises Officer Twombly found a hatchet with blood stains upon it and some hairs, though an attempt had evidently been made to wash the stains off. There then seemed to be no doubt that some persons had entered the room, shot Mr. O'Hare, and afterwards took the hatchet and pounded him over the head with it. His wife, on being questioned, said that she left the room to get some kindlings to make a fire with next morning, and that when she returned she found her husband lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Her statements were somewhat conflicting, and she at first refused to give the officer any information as to who had been with her husband previous to the affair, remarking that she did not want that man mixed up in the affair. At last, however, she said that a young man named John Brown, twenty-one years of age, had been in his company ten minutes before. It was also learned that Brown had spent money with the deceased, and they seemed to be on very intimate terms of friendship. The officer made a search for the suspected person, but could not find him. Officer Twombly succeeded in finding Brown at a house in Miles court, in the rear of Endicott street, on Thursday night, and arrested him. He was taken before Justice Hurd, in the Municipal Court, yesterday, and fully committed for further examination on the 18th. Mrs. O'Hare has also been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of her husband, and is also confined in the Suffolk jail. Brown, who is described as an exemplary young man, is said to have visited the house frequently, and sometimes during the absence of Mr. O'Hare, when he was entertained by his wife; and there are reports that the couple were quite intimate. Coupled with her desire to keep the name of Brown from the police, the circumstances are such as to lead many to suppose that she and Brown were the parties concerned in the murder. As soon as the alarm was given on Sunday night Brown entered the room, but was not at all excited. Persons in the room remarked that Mrs. O'Hare was unusually calm under the circumstances, and the same remark was made by those who saw her in Court this morning.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

From the Evening Commercial, August 11.

The jury summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Michael O'Hare, who, it was stated, committed suicide, have returned the following verdict:—

"That he came to his death on Sunday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1866, about 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Stillman street, from a blow or blows upon the head with an instrument, causing a compound comminuted fracture of the skull, and severe injury to the brain, and from a wound of the brain made by a ball fired from a pistol—the blow or blows being inflicted and the pistol fired by some person or persons to the jury unknown."

The Lazarus Murder in New York.

In response to a request made by Bernard Friery, now lying under sentence at the Tombs, to be executed for the murder of Harry Lazarus on the 17th of the present month, a reporter, in company with the Sheriff, visited him yesterday, and received the following

STATEMENT:

In view of my approaching end, I wish to give a brief account of the few things I remember in connection with the unhappy position in which I am now placed, and at the same time to correct some misstatements which I understand have been publicly circulated about me, and which have caused me much pain and uneasiness.

NO DIFFICULTY WITH LAZARUS.

It is due to me to say in the first place that never, at any time, had I any, even the slightest, difficulty with Lazarus, and that I had no provocation whatever to the commission of the deed for which I am to suffer.

On the night of the occurrence and for several days before, I had, together with other young men, it being New Year's, been visiting at a number of drinking houses, and from the effects of the liquor I became perfectly oblivious and totally irresponsible for my actions. I have been told by persons that while under the influence of liquor I always act very strangely and wildly; I have not the faintest recollection of entering Lazarus' house, or of anything which happened there; I have been told that the parties who took me there came to my house after I had been carried up stairs and laid on the bed with my clothes on, aroused me and led me away with them.

OF THE FIGHT

I know nothing; neither do I remember having been taken out of Lazarus' house, or being put into the sleigh. When I woke up the next morning, at Harlem, I was greatly surprised at not finding myself in my own house, and at once started to go home. On the way, I was arrested by a single policeman, and walked quietly to the station-house. I had no knowledge for what I was arrested, nor did the policeman inform me. In reference to

THE TRIAL,

and the manner in which it was conducted, I feel, after due consideration, that I have nothing to complain of. Some of the statements made by the witnesses—not particularly in relation to the fact of the murder, but upon matters connected with it—were untrue. I do not desire, however, to find fault with them, but shall endeavor to heartily forgive them, understanding fully that they are answerable alone to a just God.

THE KNIFE

with which the deed was committed did not belong to me, nor had I ever carried a knife or other weapon. The knife belonged to a gentleman now filling an important position in Charleston, and well known in this city, but whose name need not be disclosed. I took the knife away from him when he was drunk, supposing that he might do mischief with it. At the time I took it I purposely broke it in half, so as to render it useless. How it was that I carried it along with me I cannot tell.

EFFECTS OF BAD COMPANY.

I attribute my misfortune to having foolishly allowed myself to be led astray into bad company. I do not, however, wish now to censure anybody. I must suffer the consequences of my acts; and I intend to do so like a good Christian, and inspired with the fortitude arising from a sure conviction that a better life awaits me on the other side of the grave.

ASKS FORGIVENESS.

I earnestly entreat forgiveness from the relatives of Harry Lazarus for the evil I unconsciously brought upon them. I did not commit the crime from any feeling of malice or hatred, but only from some insane infatuation created by liquor.

I ask also that my misfortunes will not be allowed to injure my own relatives in reputation or otherwise. They are in no way answerable for the crime that I have committed, and it is not just that they should suffer in consequence of it.

HIS CONDUCT IN PRISON.

The statements in reference to my conduct in prison, in which I have been charged with having insulted those devoted women, the Sisters of Mercy, and used obscene and improper language, is wholly untrue. I refer to the keepers of the prison to testify that my behavior since my confinement has been decent and orderly.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

I sincerely hope that my unhappy end will serve as a warning to the young men of my age in this city. Let me entreat them to avoid all bad habits and bad company, and especially to avoid spirituous liquors. Most of the misfortunes that happen to young men are the result of idleness and drink. I was not always dissipated; and, up to within about a year of the murder, had lived a good life, working hard and maintaining myself respectably, but I was led away into drunkenness and vice. The consequence is that I am called on to meet a premature death, and to descend to the grave a dishonored but repentant man.

ASKS FOR THE PRAYERS OF THE GOOD.

I ask that the prayers of all good people may be said for me. I have only to state further that my mind is calm and composed, and that I am determined to meet my fate as a good Christian should. I die with no hatred or ill feeling against anybody, and ask forgiveness from all.

BERNARD FRIERY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1866.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A gardener near Evansville, Ill., raises this year 1000 bushels of tomatoes from one acre of land.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (First Division), WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank,	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs,	13 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill,
3 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks),	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets,
	1 Work-hour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Planes,
Tables,	Glue Pots,
Chairs,	Saw Sets,
Wardrobes,	Hand-saws,
Stationery Cases,	Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Beadsteads,	Iron Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Trying Squares,
Cooking Utensils,	Broad Axes,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Callipers,
Spokes,	Compasses,
Felloes,	Mallets,
Wagon Wheels,	Pincers,
Halters,	Screwdrivers,
Cold Chisels,	Spokeshaves,
Files,	Splitting Guages,
Hammers,	Round and Straight Knives,
Farrier Knives,	Cutting Plyers,
Punches,	Rivet Sets,
Stocks and Dies,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Heading Tools,	Pricking Wheels,
Travellers,	Paint Brushes,
Vices,	Paint Cans,
Wrenches,	Paint Muller,
Adzes,	Paint Stone,
Augers,	Paint Mill,
Braces and Bits,	Paints,
Wood Clamps,	Colors,
Tenon Cutters,	Venetian Red,
Gouges,	Grindstones and Frames,
Hatchets,	Soldering Irons,
Drawing Knives,	Lumber Rule,
Spirits Levels,	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
Tape Lines,	

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wims No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7,000 feet 3½ " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " "
" 10,000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet ½ " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R., No. 250 G street, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c.:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 22.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.	303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1005 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan Saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this Harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky, a large lot of CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—

845 Great Coats,	8340 Canteens,
825 Great Coat Straps,	74 Camp Kettles,
83 prs Inf'y Trowsers,	902 Mess Pans,
84 prs M'td "	5420 Shelter Tents,
27 Flannel Shirts,	109 Bell Tents,
81 prs Drawers,	715 Common Tents,
658 Woollen Blankets,	1106 Wall Tents,
20 Rubber "	577 " " flies,
178 Rub'r Pent Ponchos,	11 Sibley Tents,
3116 Knapsacks,	561 Hospital Tents,
2373 Haversacks,	267 " " flies

Terms—Cash in United States Currency.

Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of purchaser.

By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot Quartermaster.

J. H. BELCHER,
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1361 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO'S, And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE."

For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis, the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 8 45

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest, may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't Intendent.

Continued from the First Page.]

and our people free. The Democratic party for three full generations was the guardian of American liberty, and preserved inviolate this rich legacy which was bequeathed to us through the bloody testaments of noble generations of glorious men who willingly offered themselves in sacrifice to secure it. This legacy must not be squandered or thrown away. The Democratic party has much more to accomplish than your Convention can or is expected to do. It stands an unbroken army arrayed against tests and test oaths other than those prescribed by the Constitution, and against those monstrous retrospective test oaths which were never written in the English language, much less adopted by a deliberative body, until they were forced upon the country by the present legislative mob called the Congress of the United States.

The resolutions of 1798-9 were the great expositions of Democratic truth. They have been revived by Kentucky in her late glorious election, and by 40 000 majority. A majority of more than 1 000,000 of the people of the United States are Democrats. To them we look with hope for rescue. Their votes, cast for true men, is the only solution of our evils. I sincerely trust your Convention will do well its specific work in such a manner as will meet the hearty approval of the general Convention of the Democratic party, when it may assemble to receive your co-operation. Inasmuch as I think your Convention can best sustain the President, under the guidance of those who placed him in power, who have concluded to abandon the Democratic organization, among whom I am not included, I must respectfully return to you my certificate of appointment. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

The next item of excitement was the withdrawal of Vallandigham and his Democratic colleagues from Ohio. This was done in view of the fact that his presence was acknowledged, on all sides, to be impolitic and inexpedient. It was probable that he would not have been suffered to enter the Convention as a delegate, even if he had not voluntarily retired.

Among others whose absence has created a great deal of talk, are Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; General Dix, Judge Russell, James T. Brady, and "Sunset" Cox, of New York; General G. W. Morgan and Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Frank Blair, of Missouri; Hon. A. J. Kuykendall and General McClernand, of Illinois; General Custer, of Michigan; General Couch, Hon. George Ashmun, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky; Hon. William C. Rives and Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; and ex-President Burnett, of Texas. Stephens has been here, but for some unexplained reason he has travelled back to Washington, where he is now supposed to be in consultation with the President.

Johnson National Convention.

THE BUILDING COMPLETED

Meeting of the Assembly.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON

The Temporary Organization.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Special Telegrams to "The Evening Telegraph" Over Our Own Wires, Direct from the Wigwam.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report of the Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention, Phonographically Reported and Transmitted Over Our Own Wires, Expressly and Exclusively for "The Evening Telegraph."

NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON WIGWAM, }
August 14, 11·10 A. M. }

The Wigwam is at last completed, and the delegates are rapidly arriving. The meeting will be called to order at noon. The representatives of the press are already taking the positions assigned them. Messrs. Cazaran, Ristine, Tooley, Ambruster, Rossington, and Hollingsworth, the special reporters of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, are on the ground and prepared for business.

Withdrawal of Mr. Vallandigham Confirmed.

WIGWAM, August 14, 11·30 A. M.—There is the best authority for stating that Vallandigham has written a letter withdrawing from the Convention.

The temporary organization of the Convention will be held at the Wigwam.

Before the Meeting.

WIGWAM, August 14, 11·30 A. M.—The first day of the Convention is commencing in rather a disorderly manner, consequent upon the unfinished state of the building. Up to the present time the Wigwam has been crowded by gazing loungers, and a few of the leading delegates. Senators Cowan and Johnson are walking on the floor; the reporters are talking over their seats; the noise of hammering is sounding; the grit of the saw forming most unmusical obligato accompaniments to the jar of discord; noises which might be interpreted as ominous of future disagreements.

Postmaster-General Randall arrived early, with the leading members of several delegations.

A large band of music is in attendance, and is discoursing national and spirited music previous to the organization of the Convention.

Historians of the Convention.

The New York papers have a strong force of reporters here. The New York *Times* has sent down Mr. Howard to take charge of its extensive corps; the New York *Herald* has sent Mr. Hays; the New York *Tribune* has sent Mr. Young, one of Forney's old "friends." The New York *World* has sent Mr. Clarke; the Washington *Intelligencer* is represented by L. A. Whitely and Mr. Snow; and every leading paper in the Union has picked its men with the same care and judgment. Ben Perley Poore is here for the Boston *Journal*, and Mr. Andrews for the Boston *Advertiser*. The official report is being made under the supervision of Mr. Whitely, by Messrs. Cayaran, Ristine, and Tooley.

The public journalists of the country are much indebted to Mr Whitely for his incessant industry and care in providing them with places, and in impressing upon the committee the importance of making the best arrangements that circumstances and limited time would allow.

Frank Leslie's Newspaper and Harper's Weekly are represented by a strong force of designers and descriptive writers.

FULL OFFICIAL LIST OF THE NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTED.

The following is an official list of papers represented, according to the seats they occupy:—

The New York News, 23, 24, 25, gallery; Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 26, 27, gallery 1; Philadelphia Age, 28, 29, gallery 1; German Abend Post, gallery 2; Ohio State Journal, gallery 1; Pittsburg Republican, gallery 1; Louisville Journal, gallery 1; Pittsburg Chronicle, gallery 1; Philadelphia Star, seat 30 of gallery 1; N. O. Picayune, gallery 1; Boston Journal, gallery 2; Cincinnati Gazette, gallery 1; Western Associated Press, seat, 31 of the gallery; Boston Advertiser, seat 32 of the gallery; Boston Transcript, seat 33 of the gallery; Boston Post, seat 37; Jersey City Times, 34; Boston Herald, 35; Boston Traveller, 36; Evening Express, 38; Boston Commercial, 39; Philadelphia Inquirer, seats 40 and 41, gallery 1; Phila. German Democrat, 42 and 43; Campaign Dial, 44; Associated Press, 8, 9, 13, 14; Sutton's Washington Reporters, 6, 7, 15, 16; New Orleans Crescent, gallery 1; Washington Republican, 45, gallery 1; Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gallery 1; Chicago Republican, 46; New York Nation, gallery 1; Baltimore Transcript, 47; Chicago Journal, 48; Philadelphia United States Gazette, German, gallery 1; New York Herald, 10, 11, 12, gallery 1; Wheeling Register, gallery 1; St. Louis Democrat, 49; Cincinnati Enquirer, 50, gallery 1.

Colorado's Last Appeal.

Mr. William Cornell Jewett has just handed the following manifesto to our reporters:—

WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.—Senator Doolittle:—I informed Senator Cowan that both you and the President were wrong in not having appealed to the people for legitimate representation to day, in place of as now, public men.

Unless you adjourn under a transfer of power to the people for a future convention, your Convention will prove powerless, and you will have forever lost position and power with the people, who must soon assume power or see the republic destroyed.

I now tell you further. You have again done wrong in allowing Wood to withdraw, and if Vallandigham withdraws, or be voted out of the Convention, the people must deem it a proof that your Convention want no sentinels of liberty in their midst.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.—The second meeting of the National School Superintendents convened at the House of Representatives this afternoon, President Birdsley Grant Northrop presiding. An address of welcome to the State was delivered by Professor Hass, of Indiana. Among the distinguished delegates present were J. W. Bickley, Superintendent of Schools of Brooklyn; W. Colby, Superintendent of Freedman's Schools of Illinois; Isaac L. Goodenow, State Superintendent of Kansas; J. B. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania. J. Sarmiento, Minister of the Argentine Republic, read a paper before the Association, which was received with applause.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The total number of deaths reported yesterday was 133, of which 86 were from cholera.

Monument to the Daughter of General Lee.

The citizens of Warren, Va., have just erected a monument to the memory of a daughter of General Lee, bearing the following inscription:

On the front, which looks towards the west, "Annie C. Lee, daughter of General R. E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee."

On the south side, "Born at Arlington, June 18, 1839, and died at the White Sulphur Springs, Warren county, N. C., October 20, 1862."

On the north side are the last lines of a favorite hymn, which the young lady asked for when dying:—

"Perfect and true are all His ways,
Whom heaven adores and earth obeys."

General Lee was invited to be present at the erection of the monument, but sent this letter:—

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS, 25th July.—Ladies:—I have read with deep emotion your letter of the 17th instant, inviting myself and family to witness the erection of a monument over the remains of my daughter, at Warren White Sulphur Springs, on the 8th of next month.

I do not know how to express to you my thanks for your great kindness to her while living, and for your affectionate remembrance of her since dead.

My gratitude for your attention and consideration will continue through life, and my prayers will be daily offered to the throne of the most High for His boundless blessings upon you.

I have always cherished the intention of visiting the tomb of her who never gave me aught but pleasure; but to afford me the satisfaction which I crave, it must be attended with more privacy than I can hope for on the occasion you propose.

But there are more controlling considerations which will prevent my being present. Her mother, who for years has been afflicted with a painful disease, which has reduced her to a state of helplessness, is this far on her way to the mineral springs which are considered the best calculated to afford her relief. My attendance is necessary to her in her journey, and the few weeks I have now at my disposal is the only time which can be devoted to this purpose.

But though absent in person, my heart will be with you, and my sorrows and devotions will be mingled with yours.

I hope my eldest son and daughter may be able to be present with you; but as they are distant from me, I cannot tell under what circumstances your invitation may find them. I feel certain, however, that nothing but necessity will prevent their attendance.

I inclose, according to your request, the date of my daughter's birth, and the inscription proposed for the monument over her tomb. The latter are the last lines of the hymn which she asked for just before her death.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

Mrs. Joseph S. Jones, Mrs. Thomas Carroll, Miss Brownlow, Miss M. Allston, Mrs. J. M. Heck, Mrs. Lucinda Jones, Committee.

ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR NICHOLAS.—What little chance of help from Russia Austria has to expect in any contingency, may be judged from an anecdote told of the late Czar Nicholas. He was crossing the Summer Garden with an aide-de-camp, when he suddenly stopped before one of the statues, which was that of Sobieski, who saved Vienna from a Moslem invasion. "Do you know," he asked, "who was the greatest idiot in the world, next to Sobieski?" Receiving no answer, "I am the man," he said; "because I was fool enough to save Austria the second time." He did not think that Austria's partial co-operation in the Crimean war was the return he deserved for preserving Hungary to her.—*London Review.*

—The mania for paper collars gives this the name of the "Paper Chol-era."

—"Party Ties"—white chokers.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

NEWS TO MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

The United States Naval Officers in St. Petersburg, and a Grand Russian Ovation.

RUSSIA.

The United States Naval Officers in St. Petersburg—Grand Ovation.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 12.—The United States naval officers made their official entry into the city yesterday (Saturday, August 11), and had a grand reception. Fifty thousand people turned out to witness their entrance. They were welcomed by a magnificent ovation, with music, cheers, the display of flags, and thousands of handkerchiefs waving in all directions. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, gave a brilliant entertainment at his hotel to the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments, and distinguished citizens, in honor of the naval officers. A ball and supper was given by the Yacht Club, which was attended by the beauty and grace of the city. All the public buildings were dressed in Union colors and brilliantly illuminated, which, with the fireworks, tended to produce a very lively sensation. Altogether the affair was a splendid tribute to America.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia Supports the Italian Claim to Venetia.

BERLIN, August 12.—Prussia has informed Austria that she (Prussia) will maintain the right of Italy to Venetia.

Napoleon's "Absurd" Demand.

The semi-official organ, the *Zeitung*, says that Napoleon's absurd demand has raised hopes in France which it is impossible for Germany to fulfil. The ideas of the revolution must have taken the place of the usual course of policy of France. The changes which have taken place in Germany are of a national German, not an international character, and convey no menace or danger to France.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 11, P. M.—The Austrian Minister of Finance has resigned. The Austrian Ambassador to Rome has arrived in this city.

BELGIUM.

Serious Excitement in Vienna—The Emperor of Austria Called on to Abdicate.

BRUSSELS, August 12.—News received in this city from Vienna says that great excitement exists there. Four hundred and eighty-two men are to be tried on a charge of high treason. Crowds of people in the streets have hailed the Emperor Francis Joseph with shouts of "Abdicate!" "Abdicate!"

ITALY.

The Armistice Extended.

FLORENCE, August 12.—An armistice between Austria and Italy of four weeks' duration has been signed. It will continue in force after the expiration of that time unless notice of its cessation is duly given by either power to the other.

Italy in Power in Venetia.

A line of demarcation between Austria and Italy has been agreed upon, and the Venetians who have been compelled to emigrate from Venetia, as part of the Austrian empire, can now return to Venetia.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 13, Noon.—The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of frontier.

LONDON, August 13, P.M.—There is no important political news this evening.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 13, Noon.—Consols are quoted at 87⅞ for money. United States Five-twenties, 68½.

LONDON, August 13 P. M.—The following are the closing prices of to-day:—

Consols, for money	88⅛
United States Five-twenty bonds	68⅛
Illinois Central shares	76½
Erie Railroad shares	42½

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 13, Noon.—The Cotton Market is steady to-day. The sales are estimated at ten thousand bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 13, P. M.—The Cotton Market closed firm. The sales to-day were twelve thousand bales middling uplands at 13¼d.

FROM EUROPE—BY STEAMER.

HALIFAX, August 14, 10 A. M.—The *Cuba* has arrived with Liverpool dates of August 4, via Queenstown, August 5.

The steamers *Teutonia*, *Edinburgh*, and *Persia*, from New York, had arrived out.

LONDON, August 5.—Peace is generally accepted as accomplished. The Federal troops are evacuating Mentz. The French iron-clad squadron is lying moored in Villa Franca Bay, near Nice.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet yesterday at 69f. 25c. for Rentes.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived from Philadelphia—*Temps*, at Antwerp; *India*, at Falmouth. Arrived from New Orleans—*Lothian* and *Epaminondas*, at Liverpool; *Lycurgus*, at Bordeaux, Arrived from Baltimore—*Shakespeare*, at Bremen; *Jesse Heinrick*, at Fushing.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Evening sales of cotton for the week, 75,000 bales, including 5000 bales to speculators and 25,000 to exporters; sales to-day, 7000 bales, opening at an advance of 3-16d., and it was subsequently less. The quotations are as follows:—

	Fair.	*Middlings.*
Orleans	16d.	14¼d.
Mobiles	15¾d.	14d.
Uplands	15¾d	14d.

Stock in port, 902,500 bales including 368,000 bales of American.

The Manchester Market was quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Breadstuffs generally firmer, with an advance. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour firmer, and 6d.@1s 6d. higher. Wheat firm, and advanced 2@3d. per cental on the previous week Winter red. 10s. 6d.@11s. Corn easier, at 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef quiet and steady. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet at 57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet. Sugar advancing, and closing quiet. Coffee steady. Rice steady, Linseed Oil firmer. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 38s.@39s. Petroleum firmer at 1s. 10d.@2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 4.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn quiet and steady Sugar quiet. Coffee dull and declined 5d.@1s. Rice steady. Tea inactive.

LIVERPOOL, August 4, evening.—Sales of Cotton to-day 6000 bales, including 2000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, and prices are weak. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, August 4, Evening.—Consols closed at 87⅞@87¾ for money; United States 5 20s, 68⅛@68¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 74¼@74¾; Erie Railroad, 41½. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £76,000.

FOURTH EDITION

Withdrawal of George Francis Train—His Reasons in Full—Advice to the President and Leaders of the New Party. Etc.

Mr. Train has handed the following documents to our reporters for transmission and publication:—

WITHDRAWAL.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION, }
Convention, morning, }
Parlor No. 5, August 14, 1866. }

To the Executive Committee:—My proxy is in your hands; I wanted harmony. We have got it. Some time since I proposed to withdraw if one or two others would. They kept their promise; I keep mine.

The following despatch to the President expresses my views, and I congratulate you all on the result:—

DESPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

AUGUST 14, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—Your Convention is already a gigantic success; all harmonious; everybody shaking hands; National Union party a great fact; conservative Congress secured.

(Signed) GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
Nebraska Delegation.

"The Union must and shall be preserved," said Mr. Jackson.

"The Union must and shall be restored," said Mr. Johnson.

One million of Irish votes, representing six millions of the Irish race in America (instead of asking the Convention to pass a resolution friendly to Irish nationality), respectfully offer the following platform for its consideration:—

THE IRISH-AMERICAN PLATFORM.

"*We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.*"

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

Permit me to add a suggestion:—
Tuesday—Organize.
Wednesday—Pass Resolutions.
Thursday—Adjourn.

Friday, and every day till fall elections, all the delegates should make speeches for the NATIONAL UNION PARTY, thereby burying forever the two offensive words—*Democrat* and *Republican*.

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The Opening Scenes—Exciting Incidents.

WIGWAM, 12 o'clock.—Arrangements are now being made for the assembling of the Convention. The number of delegates present is comparatively small, owing to the uncertainty of the arrangements, and the distance of the place of meeting from the centre of the city.

The Executive Committee are all present.

It is generally believed that Vallandingham's letter will be read at the Convention to-day.

The exterior of the Wigwam, as the delegates and spectators took their way thither this morning, presented an attractive and bustling scene. The numerous booths for the sale of meat and drink, against the proprietors of which the authorities of the city yesterday commenced criminal proceedings were still in full blast, and evidently doing all the business that their incomplete arrangements admitted of.

The Wigwam itself was almost finished, a large force of workmen being engaged in giving the last touches to the roof. Around the entrances was a large and noisy crowd, requiring the vigilant exertions of a large force of policemen to keep them at bay.

The scene on entering the Wigwam was quite grand. At 12 o'clock, noon, the floor was well filled with delegates, while the galleries contained a good sprinkling of spectators. The latter were not out in force, however, as it was understood that nothing would be done to-day except to effect an organization.

The decorations of the interior of the Wigwam are the first thing that claims our attention. The stage at the rear of the building, on which the officers of the Convention were to be seated, was neatly decorated. Two large flags were festooned together, with the field of the one adjacent to the other. Over the junction, another large flags was drooped, bearing on its centre the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania, surrounded by a wreath of evergreen. Above all this is a large canvas banner, containing the names of the several States in the form of an arch, under which is the inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Around the sides of the Wigwam, above the galleries, the national colors were festooned, with the coats-of-arms of the different States.

While the Wigwam was gradually filling up the band amused the audience by various martial strains. This was interrupted by a grand outburst of applause, occasioned by the entrance of the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm. The delegates mounted the seats with a unanimous impulse, and shouted themselves hoarse, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The excitement thus caused had barely died away, when the band struck up with the strains of "Dixie," which were given amid thunders of applause. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "Rally round the Flag, Boys," followed with a like boisterous reception.

These preliminaries were interrupted at half-past twelve by the appearance of General John A. Dix as temporary chairman of the Convention. The reception which he met with was enthusiastic in the extreme. During the speech which followed, the applause was loud and frequent. After every sentence that fell from the veteran's lips he was compelled to pause, while his hearers gave vent to their joyful concurrence in the views which he announced.

Adjournment of the Convention.

WIGWAM, August 14, 1·30 P. M.—The Convention has just adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton quiet at 34@36c. Flour has advanced 10@15c. 5000 bbls. sold; State $5 75@9 85; Ohio, $8·55@11 50; Western, $5·75@9 15; Southern $9·50@15. Wheat 2@3c. higher; 3000 bush. sold. Milwaukie club, $1 61. Beef steady. Pork firm; 1000 pounds Mess Pork sold at $32. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 105½; Reading, 112½; Erie, 69; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Carolinas, 62½; Tennessee, 68; Treasurys, 104½; 5-20s, 109½; 6s, 110½; Gold, 149½.

Telegraph Appointment.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The patrons of the telegraph will be glad to learn that General Marshall Lefferts has accepted the appointment of Engineer of the consolidated American and Western Union lines. General Lefferts' long experience in the telegraph business of the country, and his standing as a gentleman of science, and as an electrician, render his connection with the great lines an important one to the Press and commercial public, and this is still more strengthened by his position as Engineer of the Atlantic cable.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 Allen Co 6s	71½	200 sh Fulton Coal	7½
$5000 War & Fra 7s	80	100 sh do	7½
$2000 do	80	100 sh do b30	7½
$500 City 6s new	98½	1000 sh Reading	55½
$1000 U S 6s '81	110½	100 sh do b10	56
$1000 U S 5-20s 65	107	500 sh do s10	56
$500 U S 7·30s Aug	105	300 sh do s10	56
100 sh Cata pf b30	87½	100 sh do	53½
100 sh St Nich C'l b30	84	100 sh do b30	56½
100 sh do 55	3 1-16	300 sh Ph & E b30	82½
40 sh 2d & 3d	89	500 sh Feed Dam	56
2 sh Penna R	58	500 sh New Creek	½

SECOND BOARD

$1000 U S 7·30s July	104½	17 sh Mor Canal	80
$500 do	104½	7 sh Mech Bank	33
$1000 C. & Am. 6s, 88	87½	25 sh N Central	45½
30 sh Ca & A	129½		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases before the Court to-day.

SHIP THIEF

Michael Sharp pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of ham and a line, together worth $25, the property of Enoch Chance. Sharp stole the articles from a ship, and offered them for sale He was sentenced to the County Prison for nine months.

STEALING WATCHES.

Adam Keller pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a number of second-rate gold watches, valued at $142, the property of Moses Nathans. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

DISHONEST PARTNER.

Howard Tompkins pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch valued at $20, the property of George Newman. These two men were working together on a range. Newman laid his watch aside, and Tompkins picked it up. He afterwards gave it to a lady, who returned it to the owner. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

JEWELRY IN DANGER.

Cornelius Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain, valued at $100, the property of Mary C. Christian. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

BURGLARY.

John Bartley and Charles Walker were charged with burglary, in breaking into the store of a Mr. McCullough and taking away cloths and cassimeres. Charles Walker was yesterday convicted and sentenced on another charge. Bartley, in explanation, said that if the Court would grant him time he would produce witnesses who would prove an alibi.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

FIGHTING CHARACTER.

Frederick Hockenhoff was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Charles Early. He was a one-armed man, and kicked Early about for little or no offense. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Mary Morris was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Ellen O'Neil, the prosecutrix not appearing.

A FATHER PROSECUTES A DAUGHTER.

Mary Fury was charged with the larceny of $500 in gold, the property of Bernard Murray, her father. Murray stated that his daughter dug the gold up from the cellar floor.

A witness stated that Mary Fury came directly from Murray's house to her (witness') and showed her a $20 gold piece, saying that her father had given it to the child as a present.

The larceny was committed three years ago. The prosecutor says that defendant was out of the jurisdiction of this Court during that time, but was unable to prove it.

The case was outlawed by the limit statute, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—It is with pleasure that we notice the regard that is evinced for the accommodation of others by the builders of the First National Bank, in Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth. The street is kept constantly clear of rubbish, and the material is used as fast as it is brought on the spot. It is quite a contrast with some other buildings that block up the street for weeks with their piles of bricks, stones, and lumber that never appear to diminish.

THE CHOLERA.—Since our report of yesterday there have been ten cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health. We are assured by the officers of the Board that the disease is now assuming a milder form, and is now under control. There was only one death out of the ten cases reported.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

8 2 20 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4 smwfrp

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAX COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

8 13 6t No. 828 ARCH Street

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS,

AND

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at

FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR

REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

Our Stock is new and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes

PRICES, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 PER PAIR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

8 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FALL DRESS GOODS

25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS

Have arranged a large stock which we are closing out at

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

8 11 3t Above Willow

RICH BLACK SILKS

AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

8 11 3t Above Willow.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

PUFFED MUSLINS,

PIQUES,

FRENCH MUSLINS,

In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.

Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS.

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,

SHIRRED MUSLIN,

SWISS MUSLIN,

PLAID NAINSOOK,

STRIPED NAINSOOK,

CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

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